

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINIC SETS APRIL AS TIME TO MEET

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which was originally set for the week of April 16, has been changed to the week of April 2, it was announced today by Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute and Secretary-Treasurer of the Clinical Society. The change was made to coincide with the change in dates of the Founder's Day exercises which will be held at the institute Saturday, April 1, and Sunday, April 2, Dr. Walwyn said.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
February 11, 1939

'Mayor' Of Unreal World Is Unique Administrator; Makes Farm Aid Hospital

Turns 2500 Acres Into Gold Mine To Divert Patients And
Provide Funds To Erect \$1,500,000 Worth Of New
Annexes Without Aid Of State Legislature

EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the largest institutions in the state is one of the least known. It is Bryce Hospital for the Insane at Tuscaloosa, inside whose walls are 3500 men and women who are mentally ill. One of the reasons that it is so little known is that people generally have something of a repulsive feeling, almost a superstitious dread, for such places. But modern science recognizes no such thing as superstition. The Post sent a reporter to that "strange world" to see what really goes on there. How do mad men live and what is the chance for them living again in the outside world? This the last article in a series.

By Harold Helfer
Post Staff Correspondent

Dr. W. D. Partlow, who has been superintendent of the Alabama Insane Hospitals—"Mayor" of the "City of Shadows"—for 20 years, is a remarkable man. to come!

The last construction appropriation that the State Legislature gave to the Bryce Hospital was in 1919. Yet year by year the number of mentally ill patients who sought treatment here increased and the standing population of the institution steadily expanded.

Dr. Partlow decided that something should be done. So he turned the 2500 acres that surrounded the hospital into a farm.

And he turned the patients into farmers. Getting out into the open, Dr. Partlow reasoned, would build them up physically and do an immense good. Furthermore, it would help them forget the worries and troubles that turned them into mentally unsound persons and hasten their recovery.

And Dr. Partlow saw more than that. For he planned it that these patients should not only help themselves but that they should also help other patients who would need the same kind of hospital attention that they were receiving in the years



PARTLOW

FARM SAVED \$100,000 A YEAR

The Legislature would not increase his budget to provide for badly needed additional facilities. As a matter of fact, from time to time the budget was decreased. At one time the state allowed the institution from \$4.50 a week for each patient. Today this has been reduced to about \$3 a patient.

All right. But they couldn't keep Dr. Partlow down. The hospital needed, had to have, additional facilities. And he was going to get them.

The farm was saving on the food supply. The patients were raising their own potatoes and tomatoes and corn. It was saving \$100,000 a year.

And so with this money he began building. He decided he couldn't afford to hire an architect so in his off hours he sat down and in perhaps a crude, but nevertheless common sense and practical way, he drew the plans for these additional buildings himself.

HE HEADS TWO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

And so, without a penny from the Legislature and without even the help of an architect, he built approximately \$1,500,000 worth of annexes to the original hospital. Since 1932 though, he has been somewhat relieved of this problem. The Works Progress Administration

and the Public Works Administration have come to his aid.

Right now Dr. Partlow is interested in the construction of a building which would be used mainly for clinical purposes—to take care of persons when they are in the stages of analytical examination.

Dr. Partlow is not only the head of the Bryce Hospital, but also has charge of the state school for the feeble-minded, which bears his name, and which is not far from the Bryce Hospital. Also he has charge of the Searcy Hospital at Mt. Vernon, where the Negroes who are mentally ill are hospitalized.

All in all, there are about 5900 mentally disturbed persons in his care whom he is seeking to lead out of the "shadows" and into the normal world of light again.

RATIO OF NEGRO INSANE INCREASES

At Bryce Hospital there are 3500 strait-jackets or in confining cells. He doesn't use strait-jackets at where those who are born with all. Of course, when a patient mental defects are kept, there are approximately 600 persons. At the Searcy Hospital, there are 1800 mentally ill Negroes.

It may come as a surprise to some to find out that so many Negroes are mentally ill. Most of us regard the Negroes as a happy-go-lucky, simple race.

It will come as an even greater surprise, then, that the ratio of Negroes who are becoming insane has grown greater than the white.

It has become so great that Dr. Partlow has started a community farm project for them near Tuscaloosa, several miles from the Bryce Hospital. They have turned 3000 acres into a farm.

CAN'T SLOW UP CIVILIZATION

The increase of mental illness among the Negro population bolsters Dr. Partlow's contention that civilization, with its attendant complexities and problems, is responsible for the growth in the number of persons who have become mentally deranged.

The Negroes were once a simple, happy-go-lucky race. But now civilization is catching up with them—and fast.

As to the eventual solution of the problem—that of applying the brakes to this alarming increase in mental cases—Dr. Partlow frankly doesn't know what can be done.

It is hard to slow down civilization.

He just tries to create an atmosphere in his hospitals that will soften the tension of civilization and be inclined to bring the patient around

to the point where they will be able to start out in the mad rush of the civilized world again—perhaps to conquer it next time.

He maintains a friendly, cheerful attitude to his patients.

To the woman who comes to him with the complaint, "They're saying bad things about me—they're going to electrocute me tomorrow," he replies with a kindly, "Well, now who did you hear say these things? Nobody else heard it. You see, you're mistaken."

To the man who comes to him and says, "I wish you would see what is the matter for me—I write and write and write—and all the letters come back to me," Dr. Partlow cheerfully nods and says, "Of course I will—but maybe you'd better be a little more careful next time—and watch your addresses."

Dr. Partlow doesn't believe in strait-jackets or in confining cells. He encourages the patients to think of the rooms that the patients sleep in as rooms, and not as cells. They are encouraged to clean up their own rooms, to make their own beds. Only the violent patients have rooms to themselves. The others are shared by two, or three, or four. There are large dormitories too where whole groups sleep together.

ALL WANT TO RETURN TO WORLD

Nearly all the patients are aware of where they are and the aim and thought of nearly all is to leave the place. Just why they should be so anxious to return to the hectic world of whose problems brought most of them to the institution, is not Dr. Partlow's concern.

It is Dr. Partlow's job to return them, if possible, though.

And so it is that the "mayor" of the "City of Shadows" is unique among mayors. For what other mayor has ever dedicated himself to depopulating his city?

TUSKEGEE, ALA., HOSPITAL IS FOR NEGRO VETERANS

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the sixth in a series of articles dealing with Veterans Hospitals written by John H. White, Borger attorney and authority on Veterans affairs. The next will appear in an early issue.

During the World War, one out of every nine soldiers in the United States Army was a member of the negro race, yet, today out of nearly 100 Veterans Hospitals one is exclusively for colored patients, yet the majority of other hospitals have beds available for colored patients, yet in the majority of these they cannot fully enjoy recreational and other facilities provided at these hospitals. Instead of one exclusive Veterans Hospital for Negroes there should be at least several and many veterans leaders believe it will only be a matter of a few years until more will be established. To do so would repay in part those veterans of the colored race who did their part in helping win the war and would offer to their leaders the opportunity to do for their people on a broader scale what they are doing on a limited scale today at Tuskegee. Tuskegee does demonstrate that the colored race is able to cope efficiently and intelligently with their economic, educational, and medical problems, and by reason of which is the outstanding cultural center of southern Negroes.

The location of this Veterans hospital for colored veterans at Tuskegee was a happy choice for it was here that Booker T. Washington, one of the greatest leaders of his people founded Tuskegee Institute, back in 1880, and under his leadership and guidance Tuskegee became a center of negro culture, and from here have gone forth leaders of the colored race who have done much for their people and been responsible to a large degree for various bi-racial organizations which are seeking to find a better level of accommodation for

their race, and they are succeeded to other stations, and on July 7, 1924, with the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical

Back in March of 1921, Congress appropriated some eighteen million dollars to the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in this, Indiana, as Medical Officer providing additional hospital facilities for disabled veterans of the World War, and that of the Veterans Bureau, now Veterans Administration, staffed completely by negroes, the first government where these hospitals should be built. That committee found that more than 300,000 negroes from the southern states had served in the World War, and a recommendation was made that a hospital for their care should be erected in that area. This recommendation met with the approval of government officials, but the question of its location brought forth the claims of various of the southern states to have it built within their borders, but the area of Tuskegee, Alabama, long regarded as the center of negro culture in the South was selected as the most desirable location for the hospital.

Dr. Ward served as the efficient and able Medical Officer and Manager at Tuskegee from July 7, 1924, until Jan. 31, 1936, and was succeeded by the present Manager and able administrator, Dr. Eugene Heriot Dibble, of Camden, S. C. who had previously served as Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee for twelve years. He assumed his present post on Feb. 16, 1936, and is known to members of the medical profession of both races as an outstanding doctor and administrator.

After Tuskegee had been decided upon as the site for the hospital, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, the eminent president of Tuskegee Institute, and Booker T. Washington's successor, donated 807 in 1929; to 1136 in 1933, more than 400 acres of land and to 1498 in 1937. Of the original 600 beds in 1923, 300 were located about a mile from the institute campus to the government for neuropsychiatric patients, and 300 for tuberculous patients. The plant, and which offer was accepted by the government and construction was started in the latter part of 1921.

The hospital was formally dedicated on Feb. 12, 1923, with Vice-President Coolidge the principal speaker, and present on this occasion were many notable public and private figures of the hospital has increased from the 176 on duty when the hospital on June 30, 1923, to 564 as of today, and of this number 451 on June 15, 1923, only the positions of Nurse, attendant, maid, cook, waiter, laborer and certain of the skilled mechanic positions were filled by negroes while all other positions, administrative, medical and clerical were filled by whites, for it was felt at that time that there would be a great assurance of ultimate success if the Medical Clerical and Administrative forces were selected gradually and given the benefit of a period of training and as qualified negroes were selected and appointed to the various positions, the whites were transferred

to other stations, and on July 7, 1924, with the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Officer in Charge, the hospital began its career as a unit of the then Veterans Bureau, now Veterans Administration, staffed completely by negroes, the first government agency of its kind, size and importance in history to be manned and operated entirely by negroes.

buildings which provide quarters for 100 male employees, a mechanical shop building, a power plant, a warehouse, the laundry building, the garage, sewage disposal plant, recreational building and several others.

Aside from land donated by the Tuskegee Institute 24 acres have been acquired by purchase, so that the present area of the reservation is some 515 acres, of which 55 acres has been landscaped and is covered by lawns, shrubs and trees. The farm consists of 263 acres with 118 acres under cultivation, and the principal produce of this farm consists of pork, sweet and white potatoes and various vegetables in season.

In other articles I have pointed out that all Veterans Hospitals meet with the approval of the American College Of Surgeons and that at Tuskegee this also is true, and it is here that medical officers of the negro race are winning much attention by their treatment of members of their race and making studies of medical problems of great import to their race and to mankind in general. I regret that it is impossible to accompany this article with pictures of the hospital buildings and were it possible am certain that readers would be greatly impressed by the beauty of the surroundings of this great negro veterans hospital. However, people who have personally seen this hospital tell me that it is well worth one's time when near Tuskegee to drive by and see it.

ALABAMA IS LOW IN HOSPITAL RATING

Only Eight States, Survey

Shows, Have Fewer
Public Institutions

BY DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer
(Written For The Associated Press)
A study conducted some time ago by the American Medical Association revealed that only eight other states—all of them in the South, incidentally—had fewer general hospitals in proportion to population than Alabama. Much more important, however, is the fact, brought to light by the

association's study, that only 64.4 per cent—less than two-thirds—of the available beds in Alabama hospitals were occupied.

The fact that an estimated 247,000 residents of Alabama approximately 8 per cent of the total population, do not live within 30 miles of a hospital undoubtedly was partly responsible for this condition.

But one must look elsewhere for the real cause. And "elsewhere" means in this case, in the field of economics. Poverty is responsible for the fact that there are not enough hospital beds in this state and for the much more disturbing fact that more than one-third of the beds now provided are not in use. Like other highly desirable things, adequate hospital service may be available for those who are able to pay for it, but, to all practical purposes, may be non-existence as far as the poor and the medically poor are concerned.

The national health act recently introduced in Congress to provide federal aid to states to be used in the partial maintenance and construction of hospitals in communities needing them should, if passed and wisely applied, prove both a stimulus and a boon to Alabama in this important regard.

Macor. Co. Telegraph
June 25, 1939

New Polio Center to Aid Negro Paralysis Victims

Information on Plans for De-
veloping Tuskegee Facility
Given by O'Connor

EDITOR'S NOTE: From time to time this newspaper has received inquiries concerning availability to Negroes of treatment for poliomyelitis. The following article, condensed from an address at Tuskegee Institute by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, covers the subject.

A new polio center is to be established at Tuskegee Institute, and this institution, we hope, is destined to become a great orthopedic center for the Negro people of the United States.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis selected this institution as a polio center only after long and careful consideration and investigation.

Tuskegee with its thousands of acres of land, its climate and excellent facilities, is an ideal location for an infantile paralysis center. This institution has projected a number of movements for the advancement of the Negro race.

Money Provided

Tuskegee was enthusiastically endorsed, not only by the trustees of the national foundation but by the eminent doctors, surgeons and medical scientists who compose the advisory committee of the foundation.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has decided to grant the sum of \$161,350 to Tuskegee Institute to provide the first polio center for Negro people. The grant provides for a hospital of 36 beds and we believe that as a result of this grant an efficient polio center will be developed here.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was organized in 1938 to direct and unify the fight against infantile paralysis. That fight has been unified, and the establishment of a polio center at Tuskegee is one more step forward in directing the fight against this terrible crippling disease.

It has taken a little time to develop the program of the foundation. Its work and the problems are not unlike those involved in an actual war on an actual front. Obviously, the wise thing to do in any such situation is first to reconnoiter that whole front; find out exactly where it lies and wherein are its weak and strong spots—and this the foundation has been doing.

50 to 75 per cent of the crippling effects of infantile paralysis can be prevented.

Personnel Liked

In selecting Tuskegee, the national foundation was impressed with the personnel available here for a polio center and with the broad program for such work and envisaged by the Tuskegee faculty and physicians. Earnestly co-operating in every way with the foundation, and working out the various problems in connection with this project were Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald fund, and the widely-known and highly esteemed president of your institution, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Tuskegee has done much for the Negro people of the South through the John A. Andrews clinic which is held here yearly, and which as you know is attended by over 200 Negro physicians from Southern states. The national foundation believes, therefore, that Tuskegee will become the leading polio center for training Negro physicians in the treatment of infantile paralysis from its early stages.

It is a long fight—this fight against an invisible mauler which strikes without warning and who drafts from the ranks of little children the recruits for the ever-increasing army of those who move in wheel chairs or on crutches.

The general outline of the whole front to be attacked may be generally well known as it is in the case of infantile paralysis, but the details of the exact location of that line, and of the precise places where attack should first be made are facts that can be discovered only by careful and patient reconnaissance.

Work Done Slowly

Of course, it is much more spectacular to disregard preparation and attack in whatever sector it is believed will create the greatest show. Such conduct, when indulged in invariably results in disaster and, far from breaking the front to be destroyed, causes the waste and useless destruction of the forces so carefully used.

And so, in the work of the national foundation in this new attack, not on any one sector of research or education or after-effects, but on the whole front line, it has been necessary for the trustees, under competent advice, to ascertain its exact location and the points where it may best be pierced. Such a task is not a simple one.

The foundation is aiding doctors and scientists who are trying to find out the secret of the mysterious virus which causes infantile paralysis, how it enters the body, and how it can be killed. The foundation is preparing to meet and is meeting outbreaks of epidemics with every known means of combatting the polio monster.

In the field of after-effects, the foundation faces many serious problems. Thousands of cases of crippled individuals all over the country are grim evidence of the toll that infantile paralysis takes. These crippled children and adults need braces and wheel-chairs, casts, hospitalization and special care. There is need for doctors with special training, nurses and physiotherapists who are skilled in caring for such cases.

Tuskegee will be one of the great polio training centers. Here young Negro surgeons will receive orthopedic training—and there is great need for them. At the present time are only two Negro orthopedic surgeons in the United States. One of these, a brilliant young specialist, will be at the head of the Tuskegee polio center—your own Dr. John M. Chenault.

Here also Negro physio-therapists and orthopedic nurses will be trained and sent into the field and to hospitals all through the South and the North. The importance of these specialists cannot be stressed too highly. Under proper treatment, and with the use of facilities already available, physicians say that from

DR. JOHN A. KENNEY

LAST WEEK announcement was made that Dr. John A. Kenney of Newark, N. J. had accepted appointment as head of the John A. Andrews Hospital and Clinic at Tuskegee Institute and was returning to the scenes of his early triumphs. It will be remembered that Dr. Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder-director of the hospital and nurse training school and the nationally known clinics and clinical society. He played an important part in securing a Negro personnel for the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, and was the personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years, and also to Dr. R. R. Moton for 8 years. We are sure the faculty and residents of Tuskegee will welcome the return of Dr. Kenney.

But what we would like to suggest in this editorial is that the citizens of New Jersey are equally indebted to Dr. Kenney, with those of Tuskegee, for his meritorious service to them. When Dr. Kenney came to Newark he found that no hospital in New Jersey would train a Negro interne; that there was none to train Negro girls as nurses; and none into which a Negro graduate nurse could enter and practice her profession which she had learned elsewhere even though she might be a resident of that state.

To fill these needs he established the Community Hospital whose services were made available to 150 Negro physicians in the state. It is interesting to note that Dr. Kenney first built the hospital as a private enterprise, investing \$68,000 of his own money in it, and then turned it over to the citizens of Newark as a gift. It is now incorporated and is operated by an inter-racial board of trustees. Plans are now under way to enlarge the hospital building and increase its staff.

It seems to us that the citizens of New Jersey owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Kenney for his vision and work in giving to them their present hospital facilities, and that some tangible expression of this gratitude—a testimonial or presentation of some kind—should be made before he leaves the state and again takes up his residence in the South

Tuskegees Give Smoker for Dr. A. D. Simington

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 24.—Dr. Alfred D. Simington, chief of the medical service of the United States Veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., was tendered a smoker in the club room of the officers building by the officers club of the Veterans hospital Tuesday evening. The occasion marked the retirement of Dr. Simington from the government service.

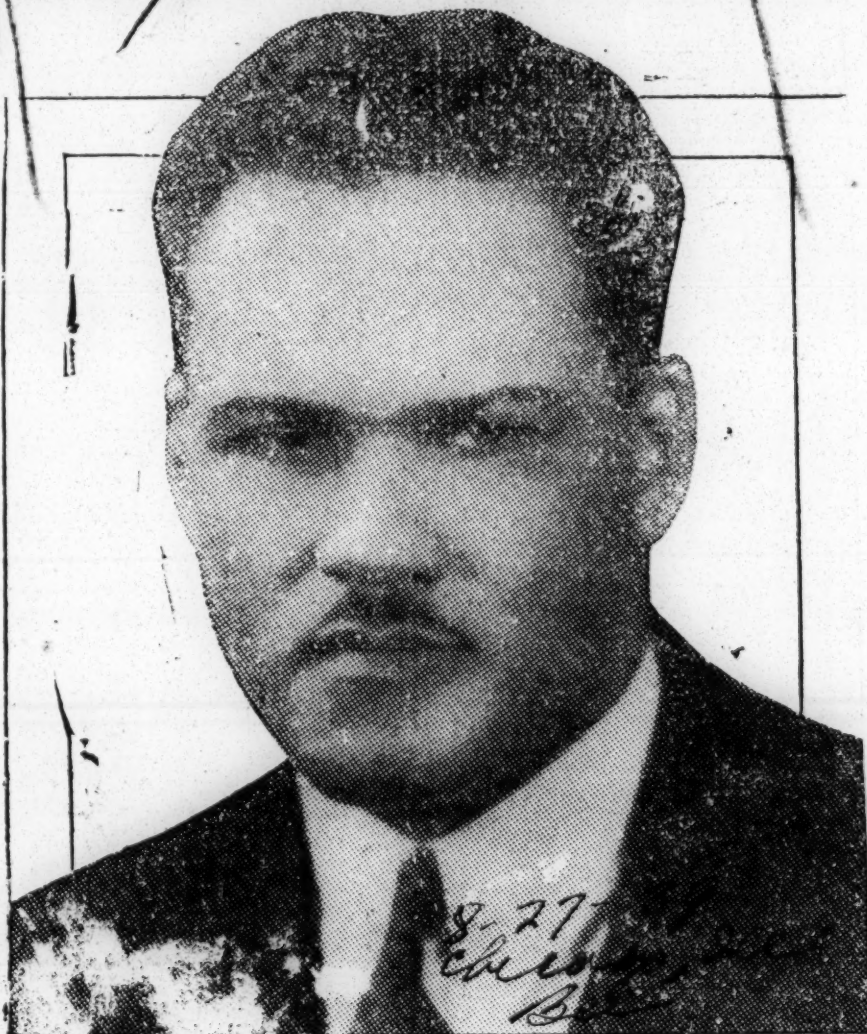
In appreciation of his long connection with the service and of his outstanding contribution to the faculty, Mr. John B. Garrett, for and on behalf of the members of the club, presented Dr. Simington with a beautiful fountain pen set. In a gracious speech of acceptance Dr. Simington spoke touchingly of his pleasant association with the staff and thanked the members for the splendid cooperation which he had received. As a further expression of the esteem in which the doctor is held he was voted life membership in the officers club.

Dr. Simington is a graduate of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn. Practiced medicine at his home in Mobile, Ala., and in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was the first permanent physician assigned by the Veterans Administration, reporting for duty at the Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 2, 1924. He organized the general medical service and constantly sought to increase the efficiency of the medical personnel.

Those participating in the pleasant occasion included: Doctors E. H. Dibble, T. T. Tilson, George C. Branche, A. P. Smith, R. L. Allen, P. J. Carter, W. E. Lewis, J. A. Kennedy, R. Carey, H. F. Davis, B. D. Boyd, T. B. Davis, P. L. Richardson, J. W. Williams, H. G. Dwiggins and Messrs. G. A. Birge, E. H. Cravens, E. J. Davis, Willard Johnson, H. J. Malcolm, R. E. McDonald, E. L. Patterson, C. C. Powell, T. E. Reed, T. W. Stafford, H. J. Saunders, W. W. Stoked, C. G. Bevans, T. E. Burrell, John B. Garrett, George C. Busby, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., Dr. Drue King and Dr. C. N. Pitts.

Dr. B. D. Boyd, president of the club, presided during the delightful occasion and Mr. George C. Busby was in charge of the arrangements for the smoker.

SPEAKS AT SMOKER



DR. A. D. PATTERSON, one of the guest speakers on the smoker program tendered Dr. Alfred D. Simington, chief of the Medical Service of the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, on the occasion of his retirement.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRESS another monument to the abounding energy and the great administrative capacity of William D. Partlow will receive The growth of Alabama's humanitarian institutions is steady and reassuring. On October 27 Dr. W. D. Partlow, superintendent of the Alabama State Hospitals and the Partlow State School, will have the satisfaction of presiding at the dedication of the new state farm colony for Negroes on the Columbus Highway. On the program are such names as the following: the Rev. Richard Watson, rector of Christ Church, Tuscaloosa, Dr. Partlow, Dr. Richard C. Foster, president of the University and a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospitals, Robert Lemison, Jr., vice-president of the board, the Stillman Institute Glee Club, Dr. Hopson Owen Murfee, H. A. Wortham, regional director P. W. A., and Governor Dixon who will accept the building on behalf of the state.

Thus another step forward in the story of man in Alabama will be signaled—and

NEGRO HOSPITAL FOR POLIO CASES TO COST \$125,000

11-1-39
Tuskegee Project To Be

Similar To That At

Warm Springs

BY BEN PRICE

A research hospital for the exclusive treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes—the first of its kind in America and similar to the one at Warm Springs, Ga., will be built on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a total cost of approximately \$125,000.

Although the hospital will not be directly connected with the Carver Research Laboratory, Dr. John W. Chenault said Tuesday night that any experiments originating in the laboratory will be developed and evaluated in the hospital.

The laboratory is named after Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist, who has developed a massage treatment for infantile paralysis, using a peanut oil extract.

In addition to the research aspect of the hospital, Dr. Chenault said it would be used as a training school for Negro doctors and nurses.

Funds to build and equip the building were supplied by the Infantile Paralysis Association, which distributes the proceeds obtained from the charity ball held each year on President Roosevelt's birthday anniversary. The grounds were supplied by the institute.

The building will be equipped, according to Dr. Chenault, with a large swimming pool and gymnasium for physical therapy.

Dr. Chenault explained that the water in the swimming pool would be artificially heated. He further explained that purpose of the swimming pool was to obtain buoyancy and the fact that the water was mineral at Warm Springs made no difference, except that the waters at Warm Springs were heated naturally.

Louis E. Frye, architect, said the building would be two stories and that as much of the labor as possible would be supplied by students in the trades school at Tuskegee. The building, said Frye, will be of reinforced concrete construction.

Dr. J. Kenny Has Ceremony In New Jersey

Leaves Hospital
He Founded For
Alabama Position

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1. Dr. John A. Kenny, retiring head of the Washington Memorial Hospital here, was lauded by numerous nationally prominent speakers at a testimonial banquet Friday, on the eve of his departure for Tuskegee, Ala., to assume duties as director of the John Andrews Memorial Hospital, November 1.

Among those listed to speak were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and Dr. George W. Carver, but both had to attend the Roosevelt Memorial Award dinner in the same night.

Those who spoke were Drs. John A. Turner of Philadelphia; Frank Hargraves, Walter G. Crump of Howard University; Peter M. Murray of New York; L. Greeley Brown, Elizabeth; E. P. Roberts, New York; J. C. Stubbs, Philadelphia; and Hamilton Garner, of New York; the Rev. J. C. Martin, superintendent of the Barnabas Hospital, Newark.

The Revs. W. P. Hayes, T. T. Tucker, John G. Martin, Don Ivan, J. C. Nelson, master of ceremonies; Frank Chisolm of Tuskegee; Miss Petra Pinn and Mrs. Maxwell of Montclair.

Presentation addresses were made by: Drs. E. Ghee of Jersey City, and Louis Hilton; Mesdames Marie Kellar, Marie Walker, A. D. Weeks, Susie McGriff, Hattie Brown, and M. Whittington.

NEEDED AT TUSKEGEE
Mr. Chisolm declared: "Dr. Kenny is needed at Tuskegee on the administrative side to save a bad situation. Dr. Carver is in poor health and we want to conserve his strength by having Dr. Kenny take over part of the administration."

Dr. Roberts of New York lauded Dr. Kenny as "a man of unimpeachable integrity with a superabundance of common sense."

TELLS OF INTERNSHIP

ALABAMA

Dr. Hargraves called Dr. Kenny a "man of character." Dr. Hall described him when he was an interne at Freedmen's Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. Hayes said during his 15 years of residence in Jersey Dr. Kenny had woven his personality into the entire community. He cited Dr. Kenny's organization of the hospital, also Dr. Brown of Elizabeth. Dr. Crump of Howard University quoted from his own poetry for the occasion.

Dr. Murray said that even if colored were admitted to all white hospitals a colored hospital is needed just the same so that there would exist "a vehicle for the expression of the charitable instinct by the race."

Dr. Turner, police surgeon and former president of the American Medical Association, lauded the selection of Dr. Kenny to take over the John A. Andrews Hospital. PARENTS WERE SLAVES

In his response Dr. Kenny described how he started out, the son of former slaves, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kenny, Sr., and as a child accumulated a capital of 14 cents.

From this memory of the past he bridged the gap of years, the development of the Memorial Hospital, his other work and then concluded by saying "all that I am or hope to be I owe to these two people—my parents."

John A. Kenny, Jr., and Mrs. Kenny were presented. Dr. Kenny's family will not join him at Tuskegee until later.

Dr. Kenny is editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Eugene Dibble of Howard University, Dr. Emmet J. Scott, former Howard secretary, W. R. Valentine and Bordentown Manual Training School, and others sent letters lauding Dr. Kenny.

Dr. Kenny has been a resident here since 1924 and founded the Kennel Memorial Hospital in 1927. In 1935, he turned the hospital over to the colored people of Newark and it was renamed the Booker T. Washington Hospital.

TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE

The testimonial committee included: Messrs. and Mesdames George Corrin, Everett Terry, Maxwell Barus, C. Simmons, Oliver Randolph; Drs. and Mesdames J. Williams, J. O. Hill, R. V. Sims, L. G. Brown, Theodore Inge; the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Nelson; the Revs. T. T. Tucker, A. L. Davis, W. L. Tucker, J. H. Burks, C. C. Weathers, N. R. Olphin, L. B. Ellerson; Miss Ethel Caesar, Dr. H. F. Inge, Miss Alene Simpkins. Mesdames Susie McGriff, Chellis Austine, Grace Goodwin, H. C. Brown, B. N. Cobb, Lessie New-

man, L. H. Ader, Georgiana Roberson, Cora Alexander, L. Shackelford, Martha Davis, Elwiser Hilton, Mary Freeman; Miss Garnett Henderson; Owen A. Malady, Frank Liveright, C. M. Fennell, I. H. Jones, Logan McWilson, A. W. Hardy, Melvin Johnson, V. R. May, B. N. Nesbitt, E. L. Dimitry, E. D. Burrell, Colson Woody, Fred R. Clark, and J. H. Beckett.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News

October 27, 1939



A. A. CARMICHAEL
Lieutenant-Governor



FRANK M. DIXON
Governor

Throngs Arriving In City For Homecoming Rites

Capstone Plans Many
Events; Bonfire, Pep
Rally Set; Trustees,
Alumni Meet Saturday

Governor To Speak

Led by the state's chief executive and its lieutenant-governor, hundreds of Alabamians and visitors from other states began to arrive in Tuscaloosa today to take part in the many and varied events planned in connection with Alumni Homecoming Day at the University of Alabama.

Arrival of Governor Frank M. Dixon and Lieutenant - Governor A. A. Carmichael converted Tuscaloosa into a semi-official "Capital of Alabama" for this Homecoming period. Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Carmichael accompanied their new-husbands here for the week-end.

Governor Dixon will speak this afternoon at dedication services for the Jemison Building at the State Negro Farm Colony on the Columbus Road. He will also speak briefly Saturday at the annual alumni luncheon, to start at noon in Tutwiler Hall dining room. Lieutenant-Governor Carmichael will be the principal speaker at tonight's banquet of the Alabama Association of School Administrators. This association is now holding its first annual fall conference at Tuscaloosa Senior High School.

Mrs. Dixon, speaking as "the first lady of Alabama," will address the women students of the University and alumnae of the institution at a convocation Saturday morning in Morgan Hall. The governor, the Board of Trustees and President R. C. Foster will review the women students and the faculty as they march in an academic procession to the auditorium.

Pre-holiday observances tonight will feature a bonfire on the campus at 7:30 o'clock, and a gigantic pep meeting in Denny Stadium immediately after this event. University officials, coaches and players will speak at this rally. Student

leaders have arranged a spirited session, designed to show the Alabama football team that Capstone spirit and support has not been diminished but has been in fact further intensified by the recent football defeat at the hands of Tennessee.

Town, Campus Decorated

Today's program also includes several fraternity receptions, dances and dinners with open house being in effect at the fraternities and sororities. Practically all of these organizations have decorated their homes elaborately for the occasion carrying out the Alabama vs. Mississippi State theme. Downtown stores have also decorated their windows and huge banners across principal streets welcome the returning alumni and Mississippi State.

Homecoming Day is touching many Tuscaloosa homes, where friends from many parts of the South will be entertained for the week-end. Already scores of these house guests have arrived with others to come.

The football game at 2 p.m. Saturday in Denny Stadium is the occasion about which the Homecoming Day exercises are built, but there will be special features also at the game. A pre-game highlight will be dedication of a plaque to the memory of the Class of 1893 at Alabama. Following the game will be a concert at Denny Chimes and the annual "A" Club dance at 9 o'clock in the University auditorium.

HOSPITALS- 1939

Birmingham Ala., Age Herald
November 1, 1939

NEGRO HOSPITAL FOR POLIO CASES TO COST \$125,000

Tuskegee Project To Be Similar To That At Warm Springs

BY BEM PRICE

A research hospital for the exclusive treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes—the first of its kind in America and similar to the one at Warm Springs, Ga., will be built on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a total cost of approximately \$125,000.

Although the hospital will not be directly connected with the Carver Research Laboratory, Dr. John W. Chenault said Tuesday night that any experiments originating in the laboratory will be developed and evaluated in the hospital.

The laboratory is named after Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist, who has developed a massage treatment for infantile paralysis, using a peanut oil extract.

In addition to the research aspect of the hospital, Dr. Chenault said it would be used as a training school for Negro doctors and nurses.

Funds to build and equip the building were supplied by the Infantile Paralysis Association, which distributes the proceeds obtained from the charity ball held each year on President Roosevelt's birthday anniversary. The grounds were supplied by the institute.

The building will be equipped, according to Dr. Chenault, with a large swimming pool and gymnasium for physical therapy.

Louis E. Frye, architect, said the building would be two stories and that as much of the labor as possible would be supplied by students in the trades school at Tuskegee.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
November 2, 1939

Negro Hospital For Polio Cases To Be Built At Tuskegee

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 1—A research for the exclusive treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes—the first of its kind in America and similar to the one at Warm Springs, Ga., will be built on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a total cost of approximately \$125,000.

Although the hospital will not be directly connected with the Carver Research Laboratory, Dr. John W. Chenault said Tuesday night that any experiments originating in the laboratory will be developed and evaluated in the hospital.

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The building will be equipped, according to Dr. Chenault, with a large swimming pool and gymnasium for physical therapy.

Dr. Chenault explained that the water in the swimming pool would be artificially heated. He further explained that purpose of the swimming pool was to obtain buoyancy and the fact that the water was mineral at Warm Springs made no difference, except that the waters at Warm Springs were heated naturally.

Louis E. Frye, architect, said

ALABAMA

the building would be two stories white skin of the white man signifies in another and that as much of the labor field. as possible would be supplied by Booker T. Washington had something to say students in the trades school at along these lines. Perhaps Washington wasn't such Tuskegee. The building, said a fool after all. Frye, will be of reinforced concrete construction.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 29, 1939

The Negro And His Talents

THERE were many impressive things at the ceremony of Friday afternoon when the magnificent new building at the State Farm Colony for Negroes was dedicated to the memory of Senator Robert Jemison, Jr. It was a notable occasion, with a notable gathering paying tribute to one of the state's greatest men, and columns could be written on the impressions which one got there.

Suffice it for us to mention this one major impression: Assembled there for the dedication were the inmates of the colony, negro men and women of all ages—and all of them suffering from some affliction of the mind. They were, however, a happy lot. On their faces, happiness was so clearly written that it could not be mistaken, and even the casual layman could see that this was due in a large measure to what Dr. Partlow calls his occupational therapy. In other words, Dr. Partlow knew that these people would be happiest and most successful in tilling the soil; that this was the sort of work to which they were best fitted—and in putting them at the work which they liked and could do, Dr. Partlow has accomplished wonders with them.

Also at the ceremony was the Stillman Institute Glee Club. These young negroes sang two numbers, both of them spirituals, and surely no group of whites could even approach them in the beauty of their achievement. Like the field hands working off the farm, they were engaging in a thing in which they excelled; they were at home and no people or another race or color could equal them in what they were doing—and the thought again came to us that it would be so much better if the negroes of this country would bend more of their efforts to the development of the talents which they so abundantly possess, and less of their time in trying to ape the whites in fields which they can never achieve anything more than mediocrity. The hope and the salvation of the American negro lies not in making of himself just another white man who happens to have a dark skin, but rather a person who can do things which no white can hope to do; a person who can be proud of his dark skin through the fact that it signifies just as much accomplishment, in its own field, as the

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 26, 1939

The New Jemison Building

THE dedication Friday of the Jemison Building at the State Farm Colony for Negroes will be an auspicious occasion. Coming for this ceremony will be Gov. Frank M. Dixon and several other state dignitaries, and it is appropriate that they be here.

This Jemison Building is the fourth of the four major undertakings in the \$720,000 building program made available to the Alabama Insane Hospitals by the state and federal governments. Of this sum, the state contributed 55 per cent, the federal government 45 per cent.

First on the program was the psychiatric hospital for women at Bryce's, this splendid structure costing approximately \$270,000. Next was a fine three-story fireproof storehouse for Bryce's—a place wherein the enormous supplies are safely stored. This building cost \$49,000. Third was the modern kitchen with four new dining halls at Bryce, this costing \$133,000. Fourth comes the Jemison Building at the Negro Colony on the Columbus, this project costing approximately \$161,000. After the expenditure of this money, there was a balance left over—a balance brought about as the result of some astute corner-cutting—and the authorities permitted this to be used in the construction of a \$90,000 three-story ward building for white women, along with a dining room.

There are two main reasons for the emphasis on the dedication of the Jemison Building: 1, This is the greatest job yet undertaken at the Negro Colony; 2, this building has certain important and interesting historical connections.

The new Jemison Building was built for 250 beds, but it can really accommodate up to 300 patients. There are now 182 patients, both men and women, at the colony, and this new structure is expected to meet the needs for a good time to come.

The historical aspect is this: The Negro Colony comprises a large tract of land on the north side of the Warrior River and east of Northport. About one-third of this land was formerly a part of what was known throughout this part of the state as the Cherokee Place. The Cherokee Place was established by William Jemison more than a century ago. This part which the hospital now owns remained in the Jemison family until 1936, and for a number of years—prior to and during the War

Between the States—it was the property of Robert Jemison, Jr.

Robert Jemison, Jr. (1802-1871) was one of the most distinguished citizens in the history of Tuscaloosa. He served for many years in the Alabama Legislature; he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and he was a member of the Confederate Senate from Alabama.

The state medical society first started work on the insane hospital idea about 1847, and in the early 50's, it began to take real form. Jemison at that time was an influential member of the Legislature, and he was one of the leaders in the fight not only for the establishment of the hospital, but for its establishment in Tuscaloosa.

Senator Jemison and other members of his family are buried on the Cherokee Place. Few people know where their graves are, but they have slept there for decades. As one of the fathers of the Alabama Insane Hospitals, his name might well have been remembered and honored before this but with the construction of this building on the land which he once owned and loved, the opportunity can no longer be overlooked.

Doctors To Gather At Tuskegee

Early word
Annual Spring

Clinic Offers
New Features
all out

Booker T. Washington's contributions to national interest in the improvement of Negro health is stimulated each year at Tuskegee Institute through the meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and the annual spring clinic at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The clinic will be held April 2-April 8 in connection with Founder's day celebration.

Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society and Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute reports that response from those who have been asked to appear on the program has been most gratifying. Dr. Walwyn stated that the interest manifested by Southern white physicians and surgeons is unprecedented.

Dr. Walwyn said that among the special features of this year's program, he was most enthusiastic over the dental division of the clinic which will be in operation for the first time. The dental division has been made possible through the continuous interest of Dr. Hut- to and other outstanding dentists who have been regular attendants at the clinics and through the efforts of Dr. Reginald Jackson, resident dentist at John A. Andrew.

BOARDS TO MEET

Other outstanding features of the 1939 clinic program are: a symposium of Physiotherapy and applications in an effort to be in a series of surgical motion pictures attendance at the clinic, which has been such as those featured at the recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons.

During the week of the clinic there will be held at Tuskegee

meetings of three other important medical groups: the executive board of the National Medical Association, the Women's Auxiliary of the N. M. A., and Alabama State Dental Association.

Leading white specialists who have accepted the invitation to contribute to the program are:

Dr. T. C. Davison, Atlanta, Goitre specialist and president of the S. E. Surgical Conference; Dr. Charles F. Sherwin, St. Louis Professor of surgery, University of Missouri; Dr. Austin W. Diebert, Washington, D. C., Cardiologist of the U. S. Public Health Service. Dr. Diebert is in the south studying the effect of syphilis on the heart, among Negroes.

MANY NEW FEATURES

Scores of patients from Alabama, Georgia and other parts of the south have already notified Dr. Walwyn, either through Agricultural Extension Workers, Physicians or directly, that they are coming for medical or surgical treatment during the week of April 2. Dr. Walwyn and his staff feel that everything points to the most significant clinic in the history of the Society.

Large Attendance Of Doctors Expected At Tuskegee Inst. Clinic

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—With preparations under way for the largest gathering of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country who will be in attendance at the annual spring clinic to take place in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, April 2-8, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, has announced plans for the event which is expected to exceed all previous sessions held there. Already numerous physicians from various sections have made appointments in an effort to be in attendance at the clinic, which has grown rapidly since its beginning in 1912.

Dr. Walwyn, recently appointed director of the Institute Hospital, is a graduate of Howard University

College of Liberal Arts and Science, and the School of Medicine. The brilliant young medico, who practiced in Washington, D. C., for several years, was at one time a member of Howard University Health Service, and served for a time on the faculty. He is a member of the Kappa Pi scholarship society, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and president of the Tuskegee Medical Society. Dr. Walwyn, who announced that important medical boards will meet during the clinic, is looking forward to a one hundred per cent attendance on the part of all Negro physicians at the John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting, which takes place each year in connection with the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

The Society was founded "for the advancement of Negro Physicians and Surgeons in the Science and Art of Medicine and Surgery and for the Study and Treatment of Morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South."

New Features Planned For Tuskegee Clinic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)—Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, secretary-treasurer, John A. Andrew Clinical Society, and medical director of Tuskegee Institute, announced this week that from advance indications the society's annual Spring clinic, April 2-8 at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here will be the largest in history of the organization and will feature several new innovations.

New features planned include the Dental Division clinic, which will be in operation for the first time; a symposium of physiotherapy and a series of surgical motion pictures, such as those shown at recent meeting of American College of Surgeons.

Other important groups meeting here during clinic week are the executive board, National Medical Association, the NMA women's auxiliary, and Alabama State Dental Association.

The clinic is the largest medical meeting of the year outside of the National Medical Association.

ALABAMA

KNOXVILLE TENN. JOURNAL
MAR 29, 1939

Doctors Going To Tuskegee Clinic

Doctors S. M. Clark, J. H. Presnell and A. J. Bacote, of Knoxville, will attend the 28th annual clinic of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, April 2 to 7.

The clinic annually attracts many white, as well as Negro, leaders in the medical and surgical world.

All branches of medicine will be covered.

Dr. Clark will be supervisor of obstetrics and gynecology.

dress will be "Some Phases of Orthodontics of Interest to the General Practitioner." He will be the only Birmingham speaker at the clinic.

The Dental Clinic, a modern addition to Tuskegee Institute, is directed by B. L. Jackson.

Birmingham Ala News
April 5, 1939

TUSKEGEE CLINIC HEARS DENTIST

In conjunction with the founding celebration of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. E. W. Patton, Birmingham orthodontist, addressed the John A. Andrews Dental Clinic in Tuskegee at two sessions yesterday.

The dental clinic, most recent addition to the institute, attracted a large number of dentists from distant cities in the United States.

The only Alabama dentist invited to speak, Dr. Patton talked on "Some Phases of Orthodontia of Interest to the General Practitioner." His address dealt with preventive measures open to the general practitioner.

Dr. Reeves Leaves For Andrew Clinic

Leading a vanguard of Atlanta physicians and dentists, Dr. C. Waymond Reeves is scheduled to leave today for Tuskegee Institute where he will attend the annual John A. Andrew's Clinic and Society.

During the clinic which begins today and continues through Friday, Dr. Reeves will perform a demonstration operation. He will return to the city on Thursday.

Other Atlanta doctors, who have indicated plans to attend the clinic include Dr. William B. Gray, Dr. L. M. Hill, Dr. N. F. Labadie, Dr. H. M. Holmes, Dr. E. G. Bowden, Dr. G. R. Dwelle, Dr. M. A. Thomas, and Dr. J. W. E. Linder.

CLINIC AT TUSKEGEE

Dr. E. W. Patton to Speak At Annual Celebration

As part of the founders celebration of Tuskegee Institute, the John A. Andrew Clinical Society is holding its twenty-eighth annual clinic. Dr. E. W. Patton, of Birmingham, has been invited to speak at the meetings at 8:30 and 12 a.m. on April 4.

The subject of Dr. Patton's ad-

Learning Doctors Expected To Attend Tuskegee Clinic

Elaborate Plans Being Made For Annual Session

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (CS)—With preparations under way for the largest gathering of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country who will be in attendance at the annual spring clinic to take place at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, April 2-8, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, has announced plans for the event. It is expected to exceed all previous sessions held here. Already numerous physicians from various sections have made application in an effort to be in attendance at the clinic, which has grown rapidly since its beginning in 1912.

Dr. Walwyn, recently appointed director of the Institute Hospital, is a graduate of Howard University College of Liberal Arts and Science, and the School of medicine.

The brilliant young medico, who practiced in Washington, D. C. for several years, was at one time a member of the Howard University Health Service, and served for a time on the faculty. He is a member of the Kappa Pi scholarship society, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and president of the Tuskegee Medical Society.

Dr. Walwyn, who announced that important medical boards will meet during the clinic, is looking forward to a one hundred per cent attendance on the part of all Negro physicians at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

The Society was founded "for the advancement of Negro Physicians and Surgeons in the Science and Art of Medicine and Surgery and for the Study and Treatment of Morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 28, 1939

PWA HOSPITAL IN JEFFERSON RECEIVES OKEY

\$2,000,000 Plant Will Be Built With Gov't Loan And Grant

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28. (AP)—A \$2,000,000 hospital for Jefferson County, to be financed by a \$1,100,000 PWA loan and a grant of \$900,000, had the approval today of the State Department of Finance.

A. R. Forsyth, department director, said the public works division had found the project feasible, and approved it along with several others, all to be carried out on a loan-grant basis.

Others approved were: Town of Midway, waterworks, \$17,000; Grove Hill, sanitary sewers, \$16,700; Pea River Electric Membership Corporation, \$10,000 bond issue for installation of wiring and plumbing fixtures in homes of members.

Dr. J. W. McQueen, director of Hillman Hospital, a charity institution operated by Jefferson County, said in his petition for approval of the new hospital that in his opinion it would be self-liquidating.

Dr. McQueen estimated gross revenues of the proposed institution, which would render no free service, would be approximately \$571,807 annually, with gross operating costs of \$336,443, leaving a substantial balance for retirement of bonds.

Definite Need Seen

Declaring he was convinced "there is a definite need" for the new institution, the physician added:

"At present there are nine hospitals in Jefferson County, Alabama, each of which is full to normal capacity, and additional beds

are needed in these hospitals. There is at present no hospital in Jefferson County suitable for the treatment of either colored patients or patients afflicted with contagious diseases. At the present time, Jefferson County operates the Hillman Hospital, of which I am director, which is the only charitable hospital in the county.

"The Hillman Hospital is inadequate and is full to capacity almost all of the time, and part of the time cannot meet the demands for certain services. The Hillman Hospital is for charity patients only, and there is a need for a hospital to be operated for the use of patients who are able to pay for such services, but are unable to pay the charges made by private institutions in Jefferson County.

"The proposed new hospital will render no free services, but will charge fees which are smaller than those charged by the private institutions.

"In my opinion, the proposed new hospital will be self-liquidating, and the bonds to be issued therefor will be repaid within 30 years solely from the income derived from the hospital."

PARALYSIS CENTER AT TUSKEGEE, ALA., WILL BE ERECTED

Grant of \$161,350 For Establishment Announced By President O'Connor of National Federation

NEW YORK, May 21.—(Special)—Grant of \$161,350 for establishment of a great infantile paralysis center for Negro people at Tuskegee, Ala., was announced today by President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Approved by the board of trustees of the foundation, the grant marks another major step in the broadened fight against the crippling disease, O'Connor said.

It is by far the largest grant yet made by the national foundation.

The foundation's announcement of the grant will be read tomorrow before the annual commencement of Tuskegee institute, by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee. O'Connor will attend the commencement and be a guest speaker.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated.

The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work.

"It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses.

"It will train Negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all Negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

"Tuskegee will constitute an important sector in the foundation's fighting front in combatting the terrible, crippling effects of infantile paralysis."

Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the Tuskegee Polio Center.

The grant will be allocated as follows: Construction, \$87,400; equipment, \$39,950; maintenance, \$40,000 (one year).

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 22, 1939

Tuskegee To Get Funds For Negro Paralysis Clinic



Basil O'Connor, New York, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, who announced Sunday a grant of \$161,350 for establishing a polio center for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute. A capacity of 36 beds is planned for the center, and training will be provided for Negro surgeons, physiotherapists and nurses from all parts of the country, according to O'Connor. Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the center.

OMAHA, NEB. GUIDE
APR 1, 1939 A6

Big Crowd of Doctors Expected at Tuskegee This Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 29 (By E. L. Hercules, Calvin Service)—With preparation under way for the largest gathering of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country who will be in attendance at the annual spring clinic to take place in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, April 2-8, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, has announced plans for the event which is expected to exceed all previous sessions held here. Already numerous physicians from various sections have made application in an effort to be in attendance at the clinic, which has grown rapidly since its beginning in 1912.

Dr. Walwyn, recently appointed director of the Institute Hospital, is a graduate of Howard University College of Liberal Arts and Science, and the School of Medicine. The brilliant young medic who practiced in Washington, D. C., for several years was at one time on the faculty. He is a member of the Kappa Pi scholarship society, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and president of the Tuskegee Medical Society. Dr. Walwyn who announced that important medical boards will meet during the clinic, is looking forward to a one hundred per cent attendance on the art of all Negro physicians at the John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting, which takes place each year in connection with the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

The Society was founded "for the advancement of Negro Physicians and Surgeons in the Science and Art of Medicine and Surgery

and for the Study and Treatment of Morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South."

BRISTOL, TENN. HERALD-COURIER
APR 5, 1939 A11

DENTAL CLINIC HELD AT COLORED SCHOOL

164 Children Examined as Negro Health Week Activities Continue

Appropriate exercises and plays at Douglass high school today will commemorate the birthday anniversary of Booker T. Washington, founder of National Negro Health Week, which is now being observed.

As president of Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington requested Dr. Monroe Work to make an extensive study of the health of the negroes in the United States. Dr. Work's findings brought to light many startling facts, and Booker T. Washington then instituted Negro Health Week and made many speeches in the interest of better living conditions for negroes.

Outstanding among the events held in observance of Negro Health Week here was a dental clinic held yesterday at Douglass school. The clinic was conducted by Dr. A. W. White and Nurse I. Jones, the latter of the Bristol Va. health department. Dr. White preceded his examinations with a health talk to the entire student body.

Dr. White noted 221 defects in the teeth of the 164 children examined. Eighty-nine of the 164 children had defective teeth. Douglass school this afternoon will sponsor "open house," with the public invited.

On Thursday Dr. E. C. Gates and Nurse I. Davis of the Bristol, Va., health department will conduct a diphtheria immunization clinic for the purpose of immunizing all pre-school and in-school children against diphtheria. The parents of all pre-school children are requested to take their children to Douglas school at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
APR 5, 1939 A10

TUSKEGEE CLINIC HEARS DENTIST

In conjunction with the founding celebration of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. E. W. Patton, Birmingham orthodontist, addressed the John A. Andrews Dental Clinic in Tuskegee at two sessions yesterday.

The dental clinic, most recent addition to the institute, attracted a large number of dentists from distant cities in the United States.

The only Alabama dentist invited to speak, Dr. Patton talked on "Some Phases of Orthodontia of Interest to the General Practitioner." His address dealt with preventive measures open to the general practitioner.

SPRINGFIELD ILL. JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY APRIL 5 1939
Attending Clinic.

Dr. S. D. Booth, local dentist, is attending the John Andrews memorial clinic at Tuskegee institute this week. Outstanding dentists, physicians and surgeons from all over the country meet annually on the campus of Tuskegee institute where thousands come for dental and medical service.

Doctor Booth left the city Saturday and motored to Tuskegee, Ala., with Dr. L. R. Dabbs of St. Louis, who is director of the physician-surgeon portion of the clinic. En route home Doctors Booth and Dabbs will visit friends in Montgomery, Birmingham and Nashville.

Tuskegee Vets' Facility to Get Athletic Field

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Committee on Finance favorably reported to the Senate last Thursday a bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to exchange certain property at Veterans' Administration facility at Tuskegee, Alabama, title to which is vested in the United States, for certain property of Tuskegee Institute. The Veterans' Administration facility needs additional land in

order to establish an athletic field which will be close to the main building of the hospital.

Tuskegee Institute has agreed to donate 7 1-2 acres of ground to the Veterans' Administration in exchange for a small parcel of ground containing 1.24 acres. The 1.24 acres which it is proposed to transfer to Tuskegee Institute is of no use to the Veterans' Administration. It can be disposed of without inconvenience.

Troy, Ala. Messenger
April 25, 1939

Big Sum Is Raised By Colored People For Crippled Children

To the Crippled Children's Campaign Committee for Pike County for 1939:

We respectfully present herewith the membership roll with the amounts contributed by the several churches, schools, and individuals among the negro population of Pike County under the auspices of the Troy Colored Civic League. The few places contacted among the negroes of Pike County expressed an earnest desire to contribute more bountifully in the future and also their satisfaction and appreciation of the excellent work and service that have been rendered to the crippled children in Pike county.

Prof. C. L. Jenkins	\$ 1.00
Jernigan Sanders	1.00
B. F. Harrison	1.00
Prof. L. R. Robinson	1.00
J. C. Pitts	1.00
O. White	1.00
Siance Baugh	1.00
E. S. Petegrew	1.00
Miss G. H. Webster	1.00
H. V. Stevens	1.00
Frank Hobdy	1.00
First Baptist Church (Goshen)	1.26

Friendship Baptist Church (Troy Rt. 2)	1.50
Friendship Baptist Church (Troy, Rt.), Archie Valentine	1.00
Bethel Baptist Church (Troy)	1.00
Bethel Baptist Church (Troy) Rev. C. S. Scott	1.00
Rock Elvin Baptist Church (Shady Grove)	1.00
Rock Elvin Baptist Church (Shady Grove) Rev. Isaac Caesar	1.00
Bethel A. M. E. Church (Goshen Rt. 2)	1.00
County Line Baptist Church (Brundidge)	2.00
Rocky West Baptist Church	2.00
New Mt. Zion Baptist Ch.	1.00
Troy City School (Col)	4.00
Co. Training School (Brundidge)	.50
Antioch School (Banks Rt.)	1.00
Hepzibah School	1.00
Old Mt. Zion School	1.00
Employes, Henderson-Black & Greene Mill Co.	1.30
Employes, Capers Dry Cleaners	1.00
Employes, Standard Chemical Co. (J. E. Davis, Committeeman)	16.75
Employees, Troy Tavern	1.01
First Baptist Church (Troy)	1.00
Goshen School	1.00
Cash	1.68

TOTAL \$56.30

In 1938 the Troy Colored Civic League raised in Troy \$27.00 for this most worthy cause. With the help of the churches and schools in the county this year the amount has more than doubled. With God's help in 1940 we hope to raise at least \$100.00—in any

the fine work they have done, even we will do our best.

This large amount was necessarily raised in small amounts, meaning that much hard work was done.)

Troy Colored Civic League. April 22nd, 1939. (Editor's Note—The colored people deserve great credit for

Tuskegee Fights Polio

GRANTING of \$161,350 for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center for negroes at Tuskegee Institute, famous negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., should mean much for the advancement of the fight against the disease in the negro race.

President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in making the announcement hailed it as another major step in the broadening fight against the crippling disease and said his board of directors had enthusiastically endorsed the action for the largest grant yet made. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, will read the announcement at commencement exercises today.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated.

The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant, O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work.

"It will train negroes as orthopedic nurses.

"It will train negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

"Tuskegee will constitute an important sector in the Foundation's fighting front in combating the terrible crippling effects of infantile paralysis."

Dr. John W. Chenault, young director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the Tuskegee polio center.

In explaining the need for the center O'Connor said that although negroes constitute 10 per cent of the population there are but 30 beds in the entire South for convalescent negro crippled children. The long record of Tuskegee, its possession of a well equipped hospital and the presence of Dr. Chenault, capable of teaching orthopedists were factors in its selection by Dr. Paul de Kruif, noted scientist and author.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 22, 1939

TUSKEGEE POLIO CENTER ANNOUNCED

**Grant Will Be Used to Train
Negro Doctors and
Nurses**

NEW YORK, May 21—(P)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today announced a \$161,250 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease.

The grant was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, as the largest yet made by the group.

He said the funds would be used to build, equip and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons and nurses in the effort to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

O'Connor said Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, would be in charge of the center.



ANNOUNCES NEW GRANT

Basil O'Connor

**Tuskegee
PARALYSIS CENTER
SET UP FOR NEGROES**

5-22-39

National Foundation Approves \$161,350 Grant to Tuskegee

Institute for Purpose

New York
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has approved a grant of \$161,350 for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center for Negroes at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, announced yesterday. It is the largest made by the foundation.

Mr. O'Connor said the money would be used to build, equip and maintain for one year a center of thirty-six beds and that construction would be started without delay.

"The Tuskegee Polio Center," he explained, "will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for Negro infantile paralysis victims. It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all Negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

"Tuskegee will constitute an important sector in the foundation's fighting front in combating the terrible crippling effects of infantile paralysis."

Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the two Negro orthopedists in the country, will be in charge of the center. The grant will be allocated as follows: construction, \$81,400; equipment, \$39,950, and maintenance for one year, \$40,000.

Quoting statistics supplied by Dr. R. C. Hood, director of the Crippled Children's Division of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Mr. O'Connor said that at present there are only thirty beds in the entire South for the care of convalescent Negro crippled children.

He said the John A. Anderson Hospital, a fifteen-bed institution affiliated with the institute, would be available for use by the new center. The hospital has a laboratory, X-ray and operating rooms.

Mr. O'Connor, who declared formal announcement of the grant would be made today at the annual commencement of the Tuskegee Institute, disclosed that last November Dr. Paul de Kruif, medical scientist and author, had made a survey of the institute and recommended it as the location for the center.

Tuskegee

June 5-25-39
**To Fight Infantile Paralysis
 As Grant Broadens The Fight
 Against Crippling U.S. Scourge**

**\$81,400 For Construction, \$39,950 For
 Equipment, \$40,000 For Maintenance
 Of Center.**

NEW YORK, May—(ANP)—Grant of \$161,350 for establishment of an infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee was announced Monday by President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Approved enthusiastically by the board of trustees, the grant marks another major step in the broadened fight against the crippling disease, Mr. O'Connor said. It is by far the largest grant yet made by the national foundation.

The foundation's announcement of the grant was read Monday before the annual commencement of Tuskegee by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. Mr. O'Connor attended the commencement and was a guest speaker.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated. The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant, Mr. O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Police center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims. It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train Negroes as physiotherapists.

Dr. John W. Chenult, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the Tuskegee center.

The grant will be allocated as follows:

Construction ..	\$81,400
Equipment	39,950
Maintenance ..	40,000

Macon Telegraph
 May 22, 1939

Tuskegee to Get Paralysis Center

**Negro Institution Receives Fund
 to Fight Polio**

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today announced a \$161,350 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease.

The grant was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, as the largest yet made by the group.

He said the funds would be used to build, equip and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons and nurses in the effort to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

O'Connor said Dr. John W. Chenult, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, would be in charge of the center.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
 May 22, 1939

Anti-Infantile Paralysis Center For Tuskegee

NEW YORK, May 21.—(AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today announced a \$161,350 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease.

The grant was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, as the largest yet made by the group.

He said the funds would be used to build, equip and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons and nurses in the effort to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

O'Connor said Dr. John W. Chenult, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, would be in charge of the center.

Opelika, Ala. News
 May 22, 1939

Tuskegee Will Have Anti-Polio Center

New York, May 22—(AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis yesterday announced a \$161,350 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease. The grant was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, as the largest yet made by the group.

He said the funds would be used to build, equip, and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons, and nurses in the efforts to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

O'Connor said Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, would be in charge of the center.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
 May 22, 1939

NEGRO POLIO CENTER

New York, May 21 (AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today announced a \$161,350 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease. He said the funds would be used to build, equip and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons and nurses in the effort to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

ADDRESSES PSYCHIATRICS



DR. GEORGE C. BRANCHE

Read length
 Chief, neuropsychiatric service, Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee hospital, who addressed the 95th annual convention of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago's Palmer House last week on "Therapeutic Quartan Malaria in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis Among Negroes." Dr. Branche, an authority in this field, has developed an entirely new system of treating neurosyphilis that has attracted world wide attention. He is a graduate of Lincoln U., Pa., and the Boston university school of medicine.

Tuskegee Medic Tells of Treatment For Neurosyphilis

5-20-39
 CHICAGO.—(ANP)—In the second ~~and~~ *five* years, Dr. George C. Branche, chief of the neuropsychiatric service at the Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee, addressed the annual convention of the American Psychiatric Association last week at the Palmer House on "Therapeutic Quartan Malaria in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis Among Negroes."

Dr. Branche, himself a member of the Association, first attracted international attention at the 1934 convention when he told the assembled psychiatrists of his radically new method of treating men-

tal disorders brought about by syphilis. His address last week concerned recent developments in his specialty.

The Tuskegee physician's treatment was developed after it was learned that neurosyphilis among Negroes could not be treated with the commonly used tertian malaria. This was because there had been developed a general racial immunity to this form of malaria through generations of living in warm areas where this disease is prevalent.

Dr. Branche reasoned that quartan malaria, a stronger and more virulent form of the disease which was more or less foreign to Negroes, might be substituted. Results were amazing. Of those inoculated with the quartan malaria for treatment, 93 per cent reacted favorably as contrasted with only 14 per cent who reacted to inoculation with chills and fever when the tertian variety was used.

He is still using the original quartan strain obtained in 1932 from the United States Public Health station at Columbia, S. C. Shipments of the quartan malaria blood have been furnished other hospitals for inoculation. This method of treatment is considered one of the greatest contributions made to the control and care of neurosyphilis.

In addition to originating this method, Dr. Branche has also contributed articles to the foremost medical and scientific publications. A native of North Carolina, he graduated from Lincoln university and the Boston university school of medicine. He has been connected with the Veterans' facility since 1923.

NEW YORK N Y HERALD TRIBUNE
MONDAY MAY 22 1939

Tuskegee Gets \$161,350 For a Paralysis Center

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced yesterday that a grant of \$161,350 has been made for establishment of an infantile paralysis center for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala. The money will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of thirty-six beds.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will read the foundation's announcement today at the annual commencement exercises there. Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, will be guest speaker at the commencement. In the statement issued here Mr. O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio Center will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work and will train

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
May 22, 1939
**\$161,350 POLIO FUND
GRANTED FOR NEGROES**

NEW YORK, May 22.—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced a \$161,350 grant for establishment at Tuskegee, Ala., of a center to fight the disease.

The grant was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, as the largest yet made by the group.

He said the funds would be used to build, equip and maintain for a year a center of 36 beds to train Negro doctors, surgeons and nurses in the effort to control infantile paralysis among Negroes.

O'Connor said Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, would be in charge of the center.

Savannah, Ga. Times
May 23, 1939

Tuskegee Granted Paralysis Center

NEW YORK, May 23.—Grant of \$161,650 for establishment of an infantile paralysis center for negroes at Tuskegee, Alabama was revealed yesterday by President Basil O'Connor, of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. This is by far the largest grant yet made by the foundation. The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds at Tuskegee.

Negroes as orthopedic nurses and physiotherapists. Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge."

Mr. O'Connor said that while Negroes represent about 10 per cent of the country's population, there are at present only thirty beds in the entire South for the care of convalescent Negro crippled children. He said that the John A. Anderson Hospital, which is a part of Tuskegee, has a laboratory, X-ray and operating rooms which will be available for use in connection with the new center. The problem of supplying mechanical devices, such as splints, shoes and corsets, will be simplified, he said, by the fact that many of them can be made in the trade schools on the Tuskegee campus.

NEW YORK N Y TIMES
MONDAY MAY 22 1939

PARALYSIS CENTER SET UP FOR NEGROES

National Foundation Approves
\$161,350 Grant to Tuskegee
Institute for Purpose

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has approved a grant of \$161,350 for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center for Negroes at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, announced yesterday. It is the largest made by the foundation.

Mr. O'Connor said the money would be used to build, equip and maintain for one year a center of thirty-six beds and that construction would be started without delay. "The Tuskegee Polio Center," he explained, "will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for Negro infantile paralysis victims. It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train Negroes as physiotherapists."

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all Negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis."

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Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee Institute and one of the two Negro orthopedists in the country, will be in charge of the center. The grant will be allocated as follows: construction, \$81,400; equipment, \$39,950, and maintenance for one year, \$40,000.

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Mr. O'Connor, who declared formal announcement of the grant would be made today at the annual commencement of the Tuskegee Institute, disclosed that last November Dr. Paul de Kruif, medical scientist and author, had made a survey of the institute and recommended it as the location for the center.

Dr. Kenney Accepts Tuskegee Position

NEWARK, N.J. — Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the local Community Hospital, has accepted a similar post at the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, to succeed Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn. *9-16-39*

Dr. Kenney, who was at the Tuskegee institution previously for twenty-two years, will assume his new duties on November 1. He founded the nationally-known Tuskegee Clinic.

Name Dr. Kenney Head Of John A. Andrew Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 22.—Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, Community hospital, Newark, N.J., after 15 years in Newark has accepted appointment as medical director of John A. Andrew hospital, Tuskegee institute. *9-23-39*

Dr. Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder-director of hospital, nurse training school, the nationally known clinics and Clinical Society. *9-23-39*

The part he played in securing a Negro personnel for the Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee will be recalled. He was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years and eight years to Dr. Robert R. Moton. *9-23-39*

Dr. Kenney is founder and editor of the Journal of the National Medical association, now in its 31st year.

He has held every important office in the association except the chairmanship of the executive board and has not failed to attend a single annual meeting since he took out membership in 1903.

DR. J. A. KENNEY GOES BACK TO HIS 'FIRST LOVE'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 21.—Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, Community hospital, Newark, N.J., after 15 years in Newark, has

accepted appointment for a like position at John A. Andrew hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

It will be remembered that Dr. Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder-director of Hospital, Nurse Training School, the nationally known clinics and Clinical Society.

The part he played in securing a Negro personnel for the Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee will be recalled. He was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years and eight years to Dr. Robert R. Moton.

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Dr. John A. Kenney Is Medical Director Of Hospital In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the Community Hospital, Newark, N.J., after 15 years in Newark, has accepted appointment to a similar position at the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee. *9-23-39*

It will be remembered that Dr. Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder-director of Hospital, Nurse Training School, the nationally known clinics and Clinical Society. He played an important part in securing a Negro personnel for Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years and 8 years to Dr. Robert R. Moton. *9-23-39*

Dr. Kenney, founder and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association now in its 31st year, has held every important office in the Association except chairmanship of the executive board and has not failed to attend a single annual meeting since he took out membership in 1903.

DR. J. A. KENNEY HEADS HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director, Community Hospital, Newark, N. J., after 15 years in Newark has accepted an appointment for a like position at John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder-director of Hospital, Nurse Training School, the nationally known clinics and Clinical Society.

The part the physician played in securing a colored personnel for the Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee will be recalled. He was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years and 8 years to Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Dr. Kenney is founder and Editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, now in its 31st year. He has held every important office in the Association except the Chairman of the Executive Board and has attended every annual meeting since he joined in 1903. Mrs. Kenney is the former Frieda Armstrong of Boston. There are several sons and a daughter in the family.

PLAN HOSPITAL FOR PARALYTICS AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—It was learned last Thursday that the Infantile Paralysis Association has allotted \$125,000 for a research hospital at Tuskegee Institute for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes. *11-13-39*

The hospital, to be erected on the Institute campus, will be similar to the one at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt's favorite philanthropy, and the colored institution will be the first of its type in the country.

DOCTOR'S SECRETARY



Miss Sonono Franklin, secretary for two years to Dr. John A. Kenney, of Newark, N.J., who will continue in that position with Dr. Kenney at Tuskegee. Miss Franklin has been secretary two years and is very efficient. Dr. Kenney and party left by motor Sunday for Tuskegee, Ala. *9-23-39*

FAREWELL FOR NEW TUSKEGEE CLINIC CHIEF



Left to right: Dr. Spurgeon Sparks, the Rev. J. C. Nelson, Dr. John A. Kenney, guest of honor; Dr. John Turner and Dr. Walter G. Crump, who spoke at the banquet given by the citizens of North Jersey to Dr. Kenney on Friday night, in the dining hall of Krueger's Auditorium, Newark, before his departure for Tuskegee, where he will take charge of the John A. Andrew Hosnital and Clinic.

Tuskegee Gets \$161,350 For Paralysis Center

**Dr. Chenault To Have
Charge Of Orthopedic
Surgery**

**Construction Of Center
To Begin
Immediately**

New York, May 24 (ANP)—Grant for \$161,350 for establishment of an infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute was announced Monday by President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Approved enthusiastically by the board of trustees, the grant marks another major step in the broadened fight against the crippling disease. Mr. O'Connor said. It is by far the largest grant yet made by the national foundation.

The foundation's announcement of the grant was made Monday before the annual commencement of Tuskegee by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. Mr. O'Connor attended the commencement and was a guest speaker.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated. The funds will be used to build equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant, Mr. O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims. It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train Negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all Negro doctors with respect to

early diagnosis and the proper care and after treatment of infantile paralysis.

Tuskegee will constitute an important sector in the foundation's fighting front in combating the terrible crippling effects of infantile paralysis.

Dr. John W. Chenault, brilliant young director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two Negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the Tuskegee center.

The grant will be allotted as follows: Construction, \$81,400; equipment, \$39,950; maintenance, \$40,000.

Establishment of an orthopedic center for colored had been under careful consideration of the national foundation almost since its creation, in late 1937.

Mr. O'Connor revealed. Early in 1938 negotiations were opened between officials of Tuskegee and the foundation. Numerous conferences were held with Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald fund, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Explaining the grant, Mr. O'Connor said: "The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train Negroes as physiotherapists.

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Negro Doctor In Charge

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The grant will be allocated as follows: Construction, \$81,400; Equipment, \$39,950.

Maintenance, \$40,000 (one year). Establishment of an orthopedic center for colored had been under careful consideration of the National Foundation almost since its creation, in late 1937, Mr. O'Connor revealed.

Early in 1938 negotiations were opened between officials of Tuskegee and the Foundation. Numerous conferences were held with Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald fund and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Last November, Dr. Paul de Kruif, noted medical scientist and author, made a personal survey of Tuskegee Institute and recommended it as the location of the center.

In doing so, Dr. de Kruif said: "The most important of all reasons why I urge favorable action on the project is because from my observations on the broad front of the people's fight for health, Negroes in general are in advance of our white population in their appreciation of all public health activity, and in their ability to cooperate in it."

In a statement explaining the need for the Tuskegee Polio Center, Mr. O'Connor said:

"Negroes represent about ten per cent of the entire population of the United States.

Announce Grant Of \$161,350 For Infantile Paralysis Center For Negroes At Tuskegee Institute

Grant of \$161,350 for establishment of a great infantile paralysis center for colored people at Tuskegee, Alabama, was announced Sunday by President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway.

Approved enthusiastically by the Board of Trustees, the grant marks another major step in the broadened fight against the crippling disease, Mr. O'Connor said. It is by far the largest grant yet made by the National Foundation.

The Foundation's announcement of the grant was read Monday before the annual commencement of Tuskegee Institute, by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee. Mr. O'Connor, who attended the commencement, was a guest speaker.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated. The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds, a M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald fund, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Explaining the grant, Mr. O'Connor said: "The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work. It will train Negroes as orthopedic nurses. It will train Negroes as physiotherapists.

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In a statement explaining the need for the Tuskegee Polio Center, Mr. O'Connor said:

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which is a part of Tuskegee is a fifteen-bed hospital which has a laboratory, X-ray and operating rooms which will be available for use by the Tuskegee Orthopedic Center.

"Dr. Chenault, orthopedic director at Tuskegee, is perfectly capable of training orthopedists and is desirous of doing so.

"In the matter of mechanical devices, such as splints, shoes and casts, much should be saved because of the facilities for this work already in the trade schools on the campus."

In recommending that the polio center be established at Tuskegee, Dr. de Kruif in his report to the Foundation said in part:

"In this investigation, attention was directed to the following questions:

(1) "The suitability of Tuskegee as a center for initiation and expansion of infantile paralysis work among the Negroes of the United States, and especially of the South.

(2) "The quality of personnel available at Tuskegee to begin such a project.

(3) "The general direction and scope of the project as envisaged by the Tuskegee authorities and physicians.

(4) "The attitude of the State authorities of Alabama to the proposed project.

"The general conclusion of this investigation, in all four of these categories, is strongly favorable to the project."

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was established in the Fall of 1937 to unify the fight against polio. It is a permanent organization, allocating funds for war against the "maiming death" on a four-fold front: 1. research; 2. epidemic control; 3. education; 4. after effects. In the 1938 Infantile Paralysis campaign, all of the funds raised totaling over one million dollars went to the National Foundation.

The Foundation will receive one-half of the net proceeds of the 1939 campaign. The other half will be retained in the states and communities where raised for local use by permanent chapters of the Foundation.

Totals of the 1939 campaign are expected to be available shortly.

Only 30 Beds Now

"At present there are but thirty beds in the entire south for the care of convalescent Negro crippled children according to Dr. R. C. Hood, director of the Crippled Children's Division of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

"There are only two Negro orthopedists in the U. S. A. at the present time, one of whom is Dr. John W. Chenault who is director of Orthopedic Surgery at Tuskegee. Negro doctors are excluded from places where Negroes receive medical care in the South although colored nurses are used.

"Tuskegee Institute, located in Alabama is an old established institution devoted to the welfare of Negroes. It has an efficient personnel who have accomplished a high degree of development of various branches of public health.

The John A. Anderson Hospital

Tuskegee Fights Polio

GRANTING of \$161,350 for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center for negroes at Tuskegee institute, famous negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., should mean much for the advancement of the fight against the disease in the negro race.

President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in making the announcement, hailed it as another major step in the broadening fight against the crippling disease and said his board of directors had enthusiastically endorsed the action for the largest grant yet made. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, will read the announcement at commencement exercises today.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated.

The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds, at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant, O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work.

"It will train negroes as orthopedic nurses.

"It will train negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

"Tuskegee will constitute an important sector in the Foundation's fighting front in combating the terrible crippling effects of infantile paralysis."

Dr. John W. Chenault, young director of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of the only two negro orthopedists in the United States, will be in charge of the Tuskegee polio center.

In explaining the need for the center O'Connor said that although negroes constitute 10 per cent of the population there are but 30 beds in the entire South for convalescent negro crippled children. The long record of Tuskegee, its possession of a well equipped hospital and the presence of Dr. Chenault, capable of teaching orthopedists were factors in its selection by Dr. Paul de Kruif, noted scientist and author.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 22, 1939

GRANT OF \$161,350 ASSURES PROJECT

Plan Announced By National
Foundation President
Basil O'Connor

Grant of \$161,350 for establishment of a great infantile paralysis center for Negroes at Tuskegee was announced today by President Basil O'Connor, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

It is by far the largest grant yet made by the national foundation, he said.

Formal announcement of the grant will be read today before the annual commencement program at Tuskegee Institute by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. President O'Connor is slated as commencement speaker.

Construction of the center will be started without delay.

The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds. The grant is being allocated as follows: Construction, \$81,000; equipment, \$39,000, and maintenance (one year), \$40,000.

In a statement concerning the grant, President O'Connor stated:

"The Tuskegee polio center will do more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims: It will train Negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work, train Negroes as orthopedic nurses and train Negroes as physiotherapists."

Dr. John W. Chenault, young doctor of orthopedic surgery at Tuskegee, and one of only two Negro orthopedists in the United States will be in charge of the Tuskegee center, which is expected to be an important sector in the foundation's fight against the crippling disease. Establishment of an orthopedic center for Negroes has been under consideration of the foundation since late 1937, President O'Connor revealed.

Last November, Dr. Paul de Kruif, noted medical scientist and author made a personal survey of Tuskegee Institute and recommended it because of its suitable location, the personnel available at Tuskegee, the attitude of Alabama authorities and other reasons.

The John A. Anderson Hospital, a 15-bed hospital equipped with laboratory, x-ray and operating rooms, will be available for use by the new orthopedic center.

Among medical authorities who have lauded the proposed polio center are Dr. Max Peet, Dr. Lee

Mayer, Dr. Charles L. Lowman, Dr. Thomas Parran, Dr. Melvin S. Henderson, Dr. William B. Carrell, Dr. Irvin Abell and others.

Brewton, Ala., Standard
May 25, 1939

Tuskegee Fights Polio

Granting of \$161,350 for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center for negroes at Tuskegee institute, famous negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., should mean much for the advancement of the fight against the disease in the negro race.

President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in making the announcement, hailed it as another major step in the broadening fight against the crippling disease and said his board of directors had enthusiastically endorsed the action for the largest grant yet made. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, will read the announcement at commencement exercises today.

Construction of the center will be started without delay, it was stated.

The funds will be used to build, equip and maintain for one year an infantile paralysis center of 36 beds, at Tuskegee. Explaining the grant, O'Connor said:

"The Tuskegee Polio Center will do much more than provide the most modern treatment for colored infantile paralysis victims.

"It will train negro doctors and surgeons for orthopedic work.

"It will train negroes as orthopedic nurses.

"It will train negroes as physiotherapists.

"Tuskegee will disseminate educational information to all negro doctors with respect to early diagnosis and the proper care and after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

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Tuskegee Nurse Training School To Get Donations

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—

A public meeting in interest of the Nurses Training School at Tuskegee will be held at Abyssinian Baptist church on June 7, by the New York Tuskegee club, according to the announcement of E. L. Dimitry, president. The club voted last week to pledge \$200 to Tuskegee as a donation toward the fund being raised by the alumni in an effort to keep the nurses training school from being discontinued, because of the school's shrinking budget.

Dr. John A. Kinney, first, and for nearly 25 years medical director of the John A. Andrews hospital at Tuskegee, and now medical director of the Booker T. Washington Community hospital, Newark, N. J., will be the principal speaker.

Washington, D. C. Post
January 11, 1939

Roosevelt Announces Considering Increase In The Budget To Train More Colored Nurses At Freedmen's Hospital

Nurses Are Seething

President Roosevelt announced yesterday that an increase was being considered in the budget estimate for Freedmen's Hospital to provide facilities for training greatly needed registered colored nurses.

The President's budget statement, submitted to Congress last week, contains a \$490,000 estimate for Freedmen's Hospital for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$39,920 over the amount provided for the hospital for the current fiscal year.

The increase is to permit utilization of an additional 100 beds at the hospital. The President, however, stressed the need for additional registered colored nurses, explaining that there were only two or three places in the country equipped to train such nurses.

Although Freedmen's is one of these, he said, the number of nurses turned out there is not sufficient even to fulfill the needs of the District.

The President's desire to improve conditions at Freedmen's is believed to reflect Mrs. Roosevelt's personal interest. The First Lady visited the hospital about a year ago and was greatly impressed by the need for improvements.

Mr. Roosevelt said he discussed the subject with Representative Dingell (Democrat), Michigan, during a call by the latter at the White House yesterday. Dingell, it is understood, was talking over budget matters and the question of the Freedmen's budget estimate came up incidentally.

Dingell made plain, however, that he would gladly support any plan which may be worked out to provide facilities at Freedmen's

for training registered nurses. The President said he was having several people study the matter. The expansion program for Freedmen's, it is understood, contemplates repairs to the building and improvements in the operating rooms and other parts of the hospital.

The President said a question had been raised in his mind whether he and Daniel W. Bell, budget director, had not cut the estimated appropriation for the hospital too much. He intimated that a report would be made to him.

WASHINGTON

Because they say they are treated like inmates of a reform school instead of young women from the first families of their respective communities, student nurses at Freedmen's Hospital are contemplating a strike unless conditions change.

The plan to bring what they term the "unbearable conditions" under which they are forced to work before the public and thereby put pressure on the administrative authorities were disclosed to the AFRO this week.

Wm. L. Brown
2-25-39
Site Grievances
Among the grievances of which the young women complain are the following:

1. Student nurses in order to be accepted must have family and cultural background, but instead of being treated accordingly are treated like incorrigibles sent to a house of reformation;

2. Oriented to the school young women imbued with a desire to serve humanity, but because of the cold, hard-boiled unsympathetic attitude of the officials they lose their self-respect and good traits;

3. It is compulsory to join one or more of the clubs or cliques or else work extra hours at night in the wards;

4. After working eight hours a day girls must spend their evening in the library. If they have time off in the afternoon they must also report in the library;

5. Students must pay an extra-curricular fee at Howard University, but are not permitted to attend dances and basketball games. They are prevented from attend-

ing games because they must leave before games are over;

Spy System

6. Students are incensed most over the use of the spy system used by officials disguised as workers and matrons who keep the girls constantly in difficulty for minor infractions of rules;

7. Students are reprimanded for complaining about the food while officials have ice boxes with goodies in their rooms which they eat at night.

8. Supervisors sit in at meetings of the student organization and not only prevent the carrying out of student demands for reform, but introduce measures of their own which are put in force over student objection,

9. Students are given only two hours leave which is too short a time to enjoy either a picture show or other entertainment. If they are late reporting they are bound to the campus and denied all privileges.

Plan \$600,000 Unit For T-B Sufferers

Bids Opened

For Annex

At Howard

Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Plans have been drawn and bids have been opened recently for the construction of the new \$600,000 Tuberculosis Annex at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., which was made possible by a grant from the Public Works Administration, Harold L. Ickes, Administrator.

The building is three stories and basement high, and has a capacity of 150 beds. Male patients are on the west side and the female patients on the east side of the building.

Administrative offices, offices for resident physicians, consultation rooms, utility rooms and nurses' stations are located in north portion of the building, leaving the south, east and west exposures for the patients so they may have all the sunlight possible. Every room is an outside room and every patient has a window.

KITCHEN IN BASEMENT

In the basement are the main kitchen and dining rooms for the staff, laundry for patients and staff, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 100 for the use of the patients. Also on this floor are the morgue and various mechanical equipment rooms.

The main floor is primarily an administrative unit with the various specialized diagnostic rooms, X-ray rooms, and clinics for out-side patients. The second and third floors contain an equal number of rooms for male and female patients. There are single rooms for the ambulant patients but a greater number of patients are in the two and four bed wards. This is exclusive of isolation and detention cases. On the third floor

also will be located a central laboratory and operating suite. Facing the south, these two floors are large screened porches for the use of both sexes.

Freedmen Hospital Will Be Under The Supervision Of Howard University's Staff

Reorganization Of The Medical Department Under

The Attention Of Dr. Numa P. G. Adams

Draws The Initial Fire
Medical Officer In Charge

By ALBERT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The campus of Howard university and the corridors of Freedmen's hospital here buzzed with excitement this week following announcement that a truce had been reached in the long-standing feud between the two institutions and that under the terms of a "cooperative agreement," duly signed and executed, Howard university in the future will control the District's famed Freedmen's Hospital.

Howard Medical School, old time District residents recalled, has for years been seeking to secure control of the medical staff and teaching material of Freedmen's Hospital. Under the setup as it previously existed, the hospital was operated directly by the Department of the Interior. Howard internes were trained there, but Howard was not in control of the teaching program. Local physicians were on the staff and did the teaching, with assistance by the Howard faculty. Local physicians also hospitalized patients at Freedmen's under circumstances most favorable to them. It has also been reported that delinquent accounts frequently had been a

In the old days, District physicians also occupied teaching posts at Howard U. Medical school. The part-time teaching on salary, coupled with private practice and staff opportunities at Freedmen's made practice in Washington something of a sinecure for the favored few.

When Howard medical school was reorganized and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams became dean, changes in the old order, of a far-reaching character began to take place. Local physician-teachers were supplanted by full-time men with superior training along teaching lines. Freedmen's Hospital, however, remained a citadel. Although it was presumed to be a teaching institution for the training of physicians, Howard U. had no control.

Several studies of conditions there were made by the American Hospital, by the American Medi-

cal Association (white), and by the Interior Department itself. Accrediting of the hospital was threatened and the matter has been at issue for years. The university finally wins out.

Credit for the change which was blocked for years by influences reportedly within the Department of Interior, but never revealed, goes to Secretary Harold M. Ickes who fought persistently on the side of those who demanded that Howard and Freedmen's be consolidated as a first-class teaching institution.

Howard U. and Freedmen's Knit Closer by New Plan

Establishment of a closer cooperative arrangement between Howard University and the Freedmen's Hospital was announced last week by Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes. The plan represents a considerable improvement in the teaching facilities of the Howard University Medical School and is in line with the practices generally followed by Class A medical schools throughout the country.

Under the arrangement, Howard University will furnish all the professional care of patients in the hospital. This system replaces a somewhat looser arrangement whereby part of the hospital staff previously had no connection with the University or with the teaching system in the hospital of the university's school of medicine.

President to Name Staff

The plan announced by Secretary Ickes provides that the president and trustees of the university shall nominate for appointment by the Secretary of the Interior all members of the professional staff of the hospital. This includes the attending physician staff, the resident and internes staff, the consulting physicians staff and all replacements in the various technical services. The plan does not affect the administrative personnel of the hospital.

Salaries of the members of the professional staff will be paid by the university, except for that portion of the salaries of residents and internes now paid by Freedmen's Hospital.

The agreement sets forth that the professional staff nominated by Howard University and approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be organized by the university along the lines generally accepted in approved teaching hospitals.

One member of the professional staff is to be nominated by the university to be chief of staff and chairman of the executive committee of the hospital. The title of the surgeon-in-chief is to be changed to director in chief. The director in chief is to be responsible to the Secretary of the Interior for the business and general administration of the hospital.

The agreement states that it shall not be construed as discontinuing the employment or altering the civil service status of any present employee of the Freedmen's Hospital.

Freedmen's Hospital Reorganization Means Increased Efficiency, Dr. T. E. Jones Says

In an interview with Dr. T. Edward Jones, director-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, this week, he stated that the recent agreement entered into by the Secretary of the Interior and Howard University with reference to the affiliation of Howard University School of Medicine with Freedmen's Hospital will redound to the benefit



DR. T. EDWARD JONES

Medicine of Howard University. All questions of fundamental policy regarding the professional and educational program of Howard University School of Medicine and its relationship to Freedmen's Hospital will be the subject of conference between the Chief of Staff and the Director in Chief of Freedmen's Hospital, and their recommendations considered before final action is taken by either institution.

The Government Board of Freedmen's Hospital (the Secretary of the Interior) is always the final arbiter.

Graduation is Essential

The graduation of the attending staff is most essential in order that the patients of Freedmen's Hospital may be assured of the best professional attention.

"The change of title of Chief Executive of Freedmen's Hospital from Surgeon-in-Chief to Director-in-Chief is in keeping with advanced hospital procedures and of official nomenclature," Dr. Jones said. "This officer is directly responsible to the governing board (the Secretary of the Interior) of Freedmen's Hospital for all activities conducted within the institution. The title, director-in-chief, was agreed upon by all parties to the contract as being the most appropriate, the most encompassing and duly in keeping with his responsibilities involved."

Dr. Jones was outspoken in his appreciation for the deep and sustained interest shown by Secretary Ickes in Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University. He believes that the advancement which the hospital has made, as well as its stabilization, is the result of the understanding and cooperative spirit constantly exhibited by Secretary Ickes and consistently maintained

Chief opposition to proposals for technical specialists installed last greater control of Freedmen's has week are as follows:

Dr. Philip T. Johnson, orthopedic surgery; Dr. R. Frank Jones, chief of neurology; Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, chief oto-laryngologist; Dr. James C. Dowling, ophthalmologist;

Under this plan, the medical school is furnishing all professional care for patients in Freedmen's, and officials say it will provide a considerable improvement in the teaching facilities of the medical school.

The combined operating costs of the hospital and medical school are in excess of \$600,000 annually, the latter having required expenditure of \$121,000 last year and the current Federal appropriation for Freedmen's having been approved at \$484,840.

Howard gets the major portion of its financial support from the Federal Government, although it is a private institution. Freedmen's is a Government institution Both are under the supervision of the Interior Department.

Freedmen's plant is valued at more than a million dollars.

Students Benefited

Greater opportunity is provided for the medical students to study hospital cases and gives the hospital the services of the medical instructors.

The plan provides that the university trustees shall nominate for appointment by the Secretary of the Interior all members of the professional staff of the hospital. It does not affect the administrative personnel.

Executive Changes

Dr. Edward L. Howes was made chief of staff and chairman of the executive committee of the hospital.

The title of surgeon-in-chief, held by Dr. T. Edward Jones, was changed to director-in-chief. Dr. Jones is made responsible directly to the Secretary of the Interior for the business and general administration of the hospital.

Dr. Howes was made intermediary between Dr. Jones and the medical school. Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the medical school, is serving also as associate professor of medicine, and with two former physicians, is a member of the executive committee of the hospital.

Other members of the committee include Dr. Alonzo De Graff, chief physician; Dr. Julian W. Ross, chief obstetrician and gynecologist, and Dr. Alonzo J. Smith, chief pediatricist. These six officials form the executive committee of the hospital staff.

Department Heads

Heads of other departments and

Union Ends Feud Over Baltimore, Md. Operation Afro-American WASHINGTON

The Howard University Medical School and Freedmen's Hospital are knitted closer together as the result of a new arrangement adopted last week.

A victory is thus recorded for the university administration in a feud of several years' standing.

of both institutions and the public at large.

There are no radical changes from the original cooperative program existent for more than thirty years. The recent agreement more definitely clarifies the duties and responsibilities of both institutions, whereby they may be more secure in maintaining their Class A standing by the recognized professional groups.

Efficient Vehicle

Dr. Jones further stated that the organization as now set up, with an attending staff, an executive staff, and a chief of staff nominated by the Board of Trustees of Howard University, endorsed by the Director-in-Chief of Freedmen's Hospital and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, offers the most efficient vehicle for the harmonious conduct of each institution.

The chief of staff is the liaison officer or the intermediary between the Director-in-Chief of Freedmen's Hospital and the School of

Tampa, Fla., Times
January 25, 1939

NEGRO HOSPITAL STAFF ORGANIZED

Work Assigned to Physicians in Tampa

The staff of the new Negro Hospital was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting called by

Dr. J. C. Pate, director of surgery at Tampa Municipal Hospital, Dr. J. S. Grable, director of medicine, and Dr. H. R. Mills, director of laboratories.

Tampa Hospital Board is in charge of both the Municipal and Negro hospitals and Ernest G. McKay, new superintendent at Municipal Hospital, also supervises the Negro institution. Dr. G. W. P. Johnson is medical director.

The staff of the Negro hospital is composed of physicians from the staff of Municipal Hospital. Staff doctors are:

Section on internal medicine, Dr. Joseph D. Scolaro, to March 1, and Dr. W. J. Davis, from March 1 to June 1; section on pediatrics, Dr. George L. Cook, to March 1, and Dr. N. L. Spengler, March 1 to June 1; section on dermatology and syphilology, Dr. C. A. Andrews, to March 1, and Dr. G. C. Bottari, March 1 to June 1; section on roentgenology, Dr. D. L. Sprinkle, to June 1; section on neuro-psychiatry, Dr. Rosalind Ebersbach, to June 1; section on medical surgery, Dr. Frank C. Metzger, to June 1.

Director of laboratories, Dr. H. R. Mills, to June 1; section on general and abdominal surgery, Dr. J. N. Torretta, to March 1, and Dr. C. A. Rudisill, March 1 to June 1; section on neuro-surgery, Dr. A. M. C. Jobson, to March 1, and Dr. F. S. Adamo, March 1 to June 1; section on urology, Dr. J. J. Guerra, to March 1, and Dr. A. R. Knauf, March 1 to June 1; section on eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. H. E. Whittaker, to June 1; section on bronchoscopy, Dr. R. R. Duke, to June 1; section on obstetrics, Dr. Harold J. Nix, to March 1, and Dr. E. Bryant Woods, March 1 to June 1; section on gynecology, Dr. Edith M. Carlew, to March 1, and Dr. Ralph T. Heath, March 1 to June 1. Section on orthopedic surgery, Dr. A. M. Bidwell, to March 1, and Dr. L. F. Carlton, March 1 to June 1; section on exodontology, Dr. F. M. Linebaugh, to March 1, and Dr. G. J. Perdigon, March 1 to June 1.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 6, 1939



DR. GONZALEZ VISITS HERE

Dr. L. C. Gonzalez, director of the Division of the State Board of Health, Venereal Disease Control, has arrived in Tampa from the Board headquarters in Jackson-

ville to present lectures and motion pictures at two meetings of the Tampa Urban League. The meetings will be held tonight and tomorrow night. While in the city, Dr. Gonzalez will show a technical film designed for doctors only to Negro physicians in this area.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 22, 1939

Local Hospitals Get Bequests in Will

Bequests of undetermined amounts are made to American Legion Crippled Children's hospital, and Mercy (negro) hospital under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch, who died recently at Westmoreland, N. Y., according to a letter received yesterday by City Manager Glenn V. Leland. Mrs. Fitch had been a winter visitor in St. Petersburg for a number of years. Manager Leland sent a letter to administrators of the estate to determine the amount of the bequests.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 14, 1939

Negro Hospital Staff Announced By Superintendent

Tampa negro hospital staff appointments as approved by the Tampa hospital board were announced yesterday by Superintendent Ernest G. McKay. Appointments, for one year, are as follows:

Surgery, Dr. David R. Murphey, jr., Dr. John S. Helms, jr., and Dr. H. A. Knowlton.

Medicine—Dr. R. B. Mertz, Dr. Stephen L. Gyland and Dr. W. C. Blake.

Pediatrics—Dr. George L. Cooke and Dr. J. T. Cowart.

Genito-urinary—Dr. James L. Estes, Dr. E. S. Gilmer and Dr. J. J. Guerra.

Obstetrics and gynecology—Dr. R. G. Nelson, Dr. L. T. Rector and Dr. Harold G. Nix.

Neuro-psychiatry — Dr. Rosalind Ebersbach.

Eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. Glenn E. Stayer and Dr. H. E. Whitaker.

Members of the Allied Medical society who will serve on the associate staff are Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, Dr.

J. A. White, Dr. L. A. Howell, Dr. R. Roche Williams, Dr. Alfonso L. Lewis, Dr. S. E. Johnson, Dr. J. C. Hodges and Dr. Edward A. Archie.

Members of the society will be assigned to the various departments and will serve under the department heads, white doctors.

Tampa, Fla., Times
August 29, 1939

Detention Home Seeks Furniture

Mayor Chancey will present a recommendation to the City Board of Representatives at its meeting tonight to give furniture discarded from the Negro hospital to the Tampa Urban League for its nearly completed Negro Detention Home.

"The furniture, if obtained," Carl D. Brorien, president of the League said, "will be renovated for use in the new detention home."

The Urban League is building the new home, with the help of the NYA, northeast of Tampa.

The furniture which the Urban League wants was discarded when the new Negro hospital was built, and consists of about 30 beds and mattresses, 20 pillow cases, several sofas and other articles.

Tampa, Fla., Times
September 15, 1939

14 PHYSICIANS QUIT STAFF OF NEGRO HOSPITAL

Board Meets Tonight To Remedy Situation

Fourteen members of organized medicine have voted to resign from the staff of the Tampa negro hospital, it was learned yesterday, and the hospital board called a special meeting for tonight to attempt to remedy the situation.

The resignations were in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Hillsborough County Medical society at its monthly meeting 10 days ago which ordered its members to quit the staff on which eight physicians engaged in contract practice are serving, or quit the society. All except three members of the society voted to resign from the staff at a meeting Monday night.

Other Staffs Disrupted

The staff was the third one appointed for the negro hospital in the last two months. Previous staffs also had been disrupted by the controversy over contract practice. By-laws of the medical society prohibit members from accepting contract work in the Latin club hospitals and from consulting with physicians engaged in contract practice.

Clarence E. Holsinger, chairman of the hospital board, said the board had no official notification of the resignations.

"We have heard many rumors," he added, "but we did not know what the staff would do. The board has called a meeting for Friday night, and if resignations are presented, we will have to take them. I have heard some talk of a revision of rules by the society that would permit us to go ahead and operate."

Resolution Charges Discord

The resolution by the society said there had been "an unfortunate amount of discord and lack of cooperation" between society members and to obtain one. The building would house negroes hospital board for several months, blamed on "an unwillingness on the

part of society members to violate their constitution and by-laws and those of the Florida State Medical association which specifically forbid consultation between them and men who are engaged in contract practice."

"This situation has been a cause for discrediting the rating of the Tampa Municipal hospital and unless it is corrected it will undoubtedly result in further discredit to the institution and to the entire local profession," the resolution said.

It recited the action of the hospital board in naming contract doctors to the negro hospital staff, the resignation of society members, and appointment of a new staff Aug. 14.

Acceptance Called Mistake

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Hillsborough County Medical society wishes it known that these members who have accepted have made a mistake," the resolution added.

"It is further resolved that these members be asked to notify the hospital board that they are hereby resigning their appointments as members of the active staff of the Tampa Negro hospital and ask to be relieved from service at the earliest possible moment."

"Be it further resolved that if the above members decline to resign from the active staff of the Tampa Negro hospital that their resignation as members of the Hillsborough County Medical society is hereby accepted."

Most doctors on the staff were said to be serving by request and when the appointments were announced the hospital board refused to make names public. The names later became public through entry on the minutes of the board, a public record.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
October 7, 1939

Isolation Unit For Negroes Is To Be Erected

City Initiates Steps Looking Towards Building of Ward for \$12,000.

The City Commission is desirous of obtaining an isolation ward for negroes and yesterday took steps to obtain one. The building would house negroes with contagious diseases and would

erected on property owned by Brewster Hospital at 1880 Jefferson Street.

Dr. N. A. Upchurch, City Health Officer, stressed the need of such a building to the City Commission yesterday afternoon and commissioners agreed with him.

The building will cost approximately \$12,000, Health Commissioner P. M. Uulsch said, and he suggested that the City Commission might secure the erection of the building by the WPA with the city making a substantial contribution toward the total cost.

The Commission will request the City Budget Council committee to include \$6000 in the health department appropriation so the amount might be used as the city's share of the cost of building the isolation ward in the event the WPA will accept it as a project.

Much routine business was handled by the commission during the brief meeting. Chairman Guy L. Simmons presided.

Tampa, Fla., Times

August 5, 1939

25 PHYSICIANS TO BE REPLACED

Board Acts After Staff of Negro Hospital Quits in Pro- test to Contract Doctors

The Tampa Hospital Board rushed preparations today to replace 25 members of organized medicine who resigned from the staff of the Negro hospital because three contract practice doctors were on it.

The resignations became effective today, but Clarence Holtsinger, chairman of the Hospital Board, said "service at the hospital will not be hampered one iota."

Mr. Holtsinger said six members of the staff did not resign and that Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, Negro director of the hospital, was still on the job.

The 25 resigning physicians said they were quitting because members of the Hillsborough County Medical Society, to which they belong, had voted not to confer with contract practice doctors and that there were contract physicians on the staff.

Members Remaining.

Six members who did not resign are:

Dr. A. M. C. Jobson, chief of Municipal Hospital staff; Dr. Herbert R. Mills, pathologist, who

was not asked to resign because he has an approved contract with both City hospitals; Dr. D. L. Sprinkle, roentgenologist on contract; and Dr. Anthony Perzia, Dr. A. A. Gonzalez and Dr. M. A. Perez, said to do work for Latin medical societies.

Doctors who resigned and their staff positions are:

Dr. H. A. Knowlton, Dr. J. N. Torretta, Dr. David R. Murphy Jr., and Dr. Joseph J. Ruskin, surgery; Dr. Frank S. Adamo, neurosurgery; Dr. James L. Estes, Dr. E. S. Gilmer and Dr. J. J. Guerra, urology; Dr. H. E. Whitaker and Dr. Glenn E. Stayer, eye, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Harold G. Nix, Dr. Herbert B. Lott and Dr. Lee T. Rector, gynecology; Dr. John T. Moore, Dr. Edith M. Corlew and Dr. Ralph T. Heath, obstetrics; Dr. E. F. Carter, physical therapy; Dr. James S. Grable, Dr. N. L. Marcus, Dr. G. C. Ferranti and Dr. R. B. Mertz, medicine; Dr. James T. Cowart, pediatrics; Dr. G. C. Bottari, dermatology; Dr. Rosalind Ebersbach, neuro-psychiatry; Dr. W. P. Wood, orthodontia.

Second Staff to Quit.

Mr. Holtsinger said a new staff would be named within a few days.

The resignation of the 25 staff members was the latest outbreak in a long-standing feud between organized medicine and contract practitioners.

The resigning physicians were members of the second staff to be re-appointed within a month. The first staff was disbanded before members began service because several physicians complained they were not notified that applications for appointments were being received.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 9, 1939

Ask Hospital Insurance As Health Aid

Mountain Workers Advise It For Highland Area

Voluntary hospital insurance to solve mountain residents' health problems was suggested yesterday by Marcella R. Lehmann, of the American Hospital Association, at the second general session of the 24th annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers. All sessions are at First Presbyterian church.

First session today will begin at 8:45 a. m. with a short devotional service followed by talks on mountain recreation by Douglas Kennedy, of London, England, director of English folk dance and song; Frank H. Smith, recreation director of the conference; and John T. Morgan, conference recreation leader.

The meeting will close following discussion at 2 p. m. of mountain workers' constructive programs. Group leaders will be Olive D. Campbell, Eugene J. Coltrane, Stewart W. McClelland and Edwin E. White.

"Health is an economic problem," Miss Lehmann said. "It can be solved by placing it on a budgetable basis made possible by non-profit hospital care insurance plan."

A committee appointed to study health conditions in mountain regions comprises: The Rev. Edwin E. White, of Pleasant Hill, chairman; Dr. L. E. Smith, state health department; William C. Headrick, of the Save the Children Fund; Dr. Mae Wharton, Pleasant Hill sanitarium; Dr. R. F. Thomas, Methodist missionary doctor to Sevier county; Mrs. Mont Glover, of the North Carolina district; Dean Frank C. Foster, of Asheville Normal college, and E. S. Waller, head of Pisgah

Institute.

The American Hospital Association has approved plans for hospital insurance based on the following essentials, Miss Lehmann said: "Emphasis on public welfare, limitation to hospital service, enlistment of professional and public interests, choice of physician and hospital, non-profit organizations, economic soundness, and dignified promotion and administration."

"The Highlands—a Challenge to Democracy," was discussed last night by Dr. Arthur H. Raper, re-trend, first, disinclination on the search and field secretary of thepart of Negro veterans to be re-Commission on Interracial Co-op-moved considerable distance: from their homes, and, second, the difficulty of staffing all branches of the veterans' bureau with qualified personnel is so much more pronounced among colored physicians as to discourage the Veterans Bureau in believing that it is possible to find competent colored personnel to man another unit.

"Something must be done to aid and develop the children of the nation if American standards of physical efficiency are to be maintained," the speaker said. "And there are three times as many babies in the mountain areas as anywhere else."

Negro Children To Profit Under Paralysis Fund

The commission on hospitals and medical education of the National Medical association had an important luncheon meeting at the Hotel Astor in New York City during the last meeting of the association. At that time, the commission had as guests colored physicians who are now holding important public health positions, and there was a free and active discussion of the common problems and objectives of this important and newly developed fact among Negroes in the field of medicine. *Sun. Bev. Chicago, Ill.*

Something of the spread of their influence can be gained by noting that the different states from which they came range from Texas to New York.

Question of 2nd Veterans Hospital Raised

During the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society in Tuskegee, the question of

a second veterans hospital for Negroes was again raised. Investigations proved that the trend of the veterans bureau is entirely away from the establishment of another Negro unit similar to the one at Tuskegee. Instead, segregated departments are being added to established hospitals about the country under the supervision of white physicians and nurses.

Information gained from General Hines' office indicated that there are two reasons for this trend, first, disinclination on the part of Negro veterans to be removed considerable distance from their homes, and, second, the difficulty of staffing all branches of the veterans' bureau with qualified personnel is so much more pronounced among colored physicians as to discourage the Veterans Bureau in believing that it is possible to find competent colored personnel to man another unit.

The Commission decided that at least one primary step in this situation is to provide training facilities for colored doctors who desired to enter the service of the veterans bureau. With that in mind, a grant was secured from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the establishment of training facilities in St. Louis at the Home

G. Phillips hospital in cooperation with the Washington University Medical school. This unit should be in operation by Nov 1.

During the year a study was made of available residences and internships and post-graduate opportunities for colored physicians. This report was read by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman of the commission, during the New York meeting of the association. The chairman had an opportunity to advise with many members of hospital staffs during the year and represented the commission in successful negotiations for the crippled children's hospital addition to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital on the campus at Tuskegee institute. A total of \$168,000 was secured from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for this purpose.

In addition to several members of the commission, the following

guests were present at the Hotel Astor meeting. They were:

Dr. W. G. Alexander, member, New Jersey State Board of Health; Dr. M. J. Bent, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. F. F. Brown, deputy state health officer, Louisiana; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John B. Hall, deputy state health officer, Illinois; Dr. Walter J. Hughes, deputy state health officer, North Carolina; Dr. Wm. B. Perry, U. S. Public Health Service, North Carolina; Dr. J. S. Peterson, Tuberculosis Physician, Puerto Rico; Dr. H. A. Poindexter, Howard university Medical School, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clement Scott, Industrial Health Officer, Detroit Mich.; Dr. John B. West, director Central Harlem Health Center New York City; Dr. Harold A. Whitted, U. S. Public Health Service, Alabama; Dr. H. Maceo Williams, director, Druid Health Center, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Connie Yerwood, deputy state health officer, Texas.

Medical Association Survey Finds Hospital for Insane Are Shamefully Crowded

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—A recently concluded and extensive survey of Negro mental patients in asylums, conducted by the commission on neurology of the National Medical association reveals shameful overcrowding in this type of institution, with more than 40,000 Negroes, mostly in the South, lacking adequate agencies to the end that qualified treatment and care.

The commission's report was released through NMA's general secretary, Dr. John T. Givens of this city. Commission members were: Doctors Alan P. Smith, Tuskegee, Ala., chairman; E. P. Henry, Taft, Okla.; J. E. McMillan, Nashville, Tenn.; O. Roett, Houston and Arthur Gaskins, New York city. Highlights of the report:

"Between 35 and 40 thousand mental patients are overcrowded in many of the state and municipal institutions and their hospitalization has been reduced to mere custodial care—particularly is this true in the South where 85 per cent of the Negroes reside.

Hospitals Cheaper in Long Run
"The maintenance of good mental hospitals for Negroes is costly, though economical in the long run . . . and state legislatures appropriate funds when public opinion demands it. . . .

"A large number of the ills to which mankind is heir are much more akin to the results of disappointment and frustration which affects the mind, than they are to accidents and disease, which affect the body. Treatment by mental means of these disorders and difficulties of the mental man, is called psychotherapy. . . . Unfortunately, not all of our mental hospitals are up to the desired standard as that afforded Negro patients by the Veterans' Administration (Tuskegee Institute).

"To maintain high standards of work in mental institutions highly competent medical and nursing staffs are necessary, with special training, in this field. There is a dearth of such personnel, not only in the hospitals, but also in the clinics and the child guidance field, where prevention is the keynote.

"Thus the challenge of the mentally ill is before us—and the National Medical Association meets that challenge on behalf of 13,000,000 American Negroes. The rapid increase of mental disease, like other enemies of men, must be conquered by medical science.

Recommendations

The commission respectfully recommends:

1. That the National Medical association go on record and use its influence toward the end that institutions for treatment of mental diseases among Negroes be directed by physicians with special training in Neuro-psychiatry.

2. That influence be brought to bear on the various state legislatures and municipalities and other

Negro physicians and nurses be assigned to institutions where Negroes are treated for mental disease.

3. That tenure of service in these institutions be determined by the efficient performance of duty rather than by political favoritism, which beyond question is inimicable to the best interest of the patient and is obviously hostile to medical progress.

4. That the National Medical association, in view of the fact that the percentage of Negro physicians specializing in Neuro-psychiatry is far out of proportion to those entering the other specialties, despite the fact that more than 50 per cent of all Negroes occupying beds are suffering from some mental or nervous disease, encourage medical students of background and promise to specialize in this branch of medicine.

5. That the establishment of child guidance clinics be encouraged in conjunction with public school set-ups as far as practicable.

6. That mental hygiene clinics be encouraged in all Negro educational institutions, with such facilities, that the early recognition and constructive measures would check and ultimately reduce the large number of permanently hospitalized psychopaths.

Under Hospitalized

IF ANYTHING SHOULD give the forward thinking man or woman concern in this community it is the fearful condition of our hospital facilities. From this angle, from time to time we have striven to make the community hospital conscious in this age of lending and spending. It is our contention that hospitals are as important as big universities and there should be as much if not more concern expended for hospital expansion as for educational facilities.

As has been set out before, two classes among us have access to hospitals—the rich who can afford the facilities and the poor, forced to accept charity. There is the larger middle class, on poor salaries and striving to educate large families neglecting the importance of proper hospitalization. As a rule their means will allow them to go to the hospital in their last stages. They go there as a last resort, while there are others on the low earning scale who die for the want of funds at the proper time when hospitalization would save them.

We live in the enlightened age of preventative clinics. In that we have found out that the proper thing to do is to have a general check up of the physical condition and resort to the proper treatment before it is too late.

There are cases where many a family physician would recommend the last word in hospital facilities if he thought the patient could afford the expense.

The question of health should not lag behind the lesser important essentials in our civilization. We have urged from time to time that movements be set up for the pressing to the gate the battle for a large hospital for our group in this pivotal section. We have argued that this could be done with government funds plus endowments set up just as those assisting our colleges and universities. The doctors who are either starving or working overtime almost free should be employed to look after the health of the thousands we see listed every day in the funeral notice columns.

While it seems that our exhortation has fallen on deaf ears, we feel it our public duty to hammer away on the question of proper hospital facilities until there is a concerted effort enlisted at least to try.

We find no glory in our high schools and colleges turning out thousands of graduates into this barren arena of stagnant unemployment, while disease and crime rage over the land. We cannot produce a high class citizenry when at the same time we insist upon a condition where hospitals are available only to the rich who can afford and the poor, who can qualify under the pauper's oath for charity.

We feel that a large city like Atlanta should have a great colored hospital center. With the huge university expansion for graduate work there should march along with it a finished hospital. It is our candid opinion that if an organization were perfected and the movement set in motion a hospital for our people would soon become a reality. Petty squabbles and selfishness should find no place in our struggle for what is sacredly due our struggling people.

While we boast of our businesses, our holdings, fine homes and big colleges we face the burning shame of under-hospitalization. We cannot hold our heads up and contend that we have done our full duty to our generation as long as we sit idly by and let this

lending and spending harvest pass. For our part we are going to raise the issue periodically and fight for this objective until it is achieved.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

June 22, 1939

Completion Of Annex For Colored Patients At General Hospital Announced; Open House Friday

The Board of Trustees of the Athens General Hospital announce the completion of the annex for the care of colored patients, built with the aid and under the supervision of the Federal Public Works Administration. Rates for care in the various classes of rooms have not yet been passed on by the board of trustees, but the colored folk of the community may rest assured that these will remain, as they have always been, well within their means.

This annex is a long needed improvement, and the board of trustees of the hospital feel that the colored citizens of the county, for whose benefit it has been designed and built, will want an opportunity to inspect the building and furnishings.

No special dedicatory services of any sort have been planned, as we think of the annex as just one more improvement in the service the Athens General Hospital renders the community. But, Friday June 23, 1939, from 3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. Maggie, Stella and Jewel, our annex nurses, who have been caring for the sick colored folk of the community for a long time, will hold open house for all colored friends.

The board of trustees of Athens General Hospital and the Board of County Commissioners of Clarke county, through whose cooperation the project has been made possible, cordially invite as many of the colored citizens of the community as care to inspect the annex, to come at that time.

The new building is designed to accommodate twenty-two patients. There are two wards of eight beds each, two semi-private and two private rooms. It is built of white brick to conform, in external appearance, to the main building, to which it is connected by a covered passage-way.

The interior finish is white and there are numerous windows which give the rooms that look of cleanliness and light naturally associated with hospital service.

Meals will be prepared in the main hospital kitchen and served from the diet kitchen in the annex. This diet kitchen is finished in white, with built-in cabinets, electric refrigerator, gas hot plate

and electric dishwasher.

For the comfort of those waiting to see members of their families or friends a lovely sun-parlor has been provided.

As always, Athens General Hospital is seeking to render a maximum cost to the patient. To this end they ask their colored patients and members of their families and friends to help by giving the building and equipment all possible care.

Space for parking has not yet been completed and those who come are asked to leave automobiles outside the hospital grounds.

HOSPITALS-1939

Americus Ga. Recorder
January 14, 1939

NEGROES WILL RUN HOSPITAL

Board of Control to Operate Institution

At a meeting of the Americus Colored Hospital boards, Wednesday afternoon, at the colored hospital, plans were made for launching a city and countywide membership drive and for operation of the hospital by negroes.

An advisory board, composed of white persons, and a board of control, colored, have been created. The advisory board is composed of Mrs. Charles Lanier, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Dorsey, Mrs. James Buchanan, Mrs. Robert Hawkins and Rev. Joseph S. Cook.

The board of control consists of Oscar Maxwell, president; E. Stallworth, vice president; Dr. R. H. Moore, chairman of the executive committee; B. E. Battle, chairman of women's committee; W. R. Burleigh, chairman of finance committee; F. D. Harrold, treasurer; Dr. T. J. Davis, chairman of ministers council; Charles Brown, chairman of the grounds committee; A. B. Roberts, recording secretary, and Mable Barnum, financial secretary.

The advisory board will conduct a drive next Tuesday. The board of control will open a membership drive next Tuesday and continue same throughout the week. A fee of fifty cents will be asked of all colored people. Subscriptions thus made will give the member a voice in the association as well as the knowledge that he is helping keep the doors of the hospital open in the event that he or she or some less fortunate person should necessarily be taken there in an emergency or for any other cause. This membership fee does not entitle anyone to free treatment unless it is found to be an absolute charitable case.

The hospital needs many things but most of all the roof needs repairing badly. Therefore the board is asking every citizen to receive these workers cordially and to respond as freely as possible, since it is a charitable institution from which no one receives benefits for the work they do.

Group hospitalization is a new feature, which is to be added to this institution, in the very near future. Negroes, especially, are expected to be interested in this form of insurance, because it makes hospitalization available to many who might otherwise suffer for attention. The cost will be small and the advantages many, it is said. This feature will also prove to be a valuable contribution to the financial status of the hospital.

The city and county donate \$22.50 each monthly, and the Junior Welfare League gives \$25.00 per month for the operation of the colored hospital. Some religious bodies as well as other organizations of both colored and white contribute to the cause.

The negro board is working out some splendid plans through which monthly donations will be made. All of these donations, together with the insurance feature will make it possible for this most needy institution to continue to carry on and render a better type of service than it has in the past.

"The negroes should feel highly honored for the confidence entrusted in them by the white people for the privilege of operating this hospital and should accept it not as a burden, but as a God sent blessing and unite in one strong, hard pull with nothing else in view but success," said a member of the negro board of control today.

The advisory board and the board of control will hold monthly meetings on the second Wednesday afternoon each month, at 3 o'clock, at the negro hospital for the purpose of hearing reports and transacting such other business as may be required.

Thousands Being Reburied In State Hospital Project

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 29.—A city of graves here is disappearing.

For more than a month, pick and shovel have been busy effecting mass transfer of remains of approximately 5,000 negro dead from a cemetery at the State Hospital to a burial ground nearby.

On the site, now resembling a shell-torn battlefield, the new \$900,000 tuberculosis sanitarium of the hospital will stand. The unit is part of the four-million-dollar building and expansion program under way at the institution.

Approximately 30 negro hospital patients are employed in the reburials. So far 3,000 dead have been moved.

The cemetery had been in use since founding of the asylum in 1844.

Metal identification markers are being set at the heads of the new graves.

Americus Ga. Recorder
April 4, 1939

CANTATA WILL BE GIVEN FOR HOSPITAL AID

Negro Singers Will Give Program April 10

For the benefit of the Colored hospital "King of Ages," an Easter choral cantata, will be presented by the City Choral club, negro singers, at the Staley High school next Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The cantata is one of the most melodious of R. M. Stutt's works.

GEORGIA

Atlanta Ga. Georgian
March 29, 1939

The Choral club, consisting of the voices of the city, is under the leadership of Agnes Smith. The public is invited. The admission will be 10 cents.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 13, 1939

Fire Again Threatens Grady; Glenn Cites Dangers There

Blaze Routs Negro Nurses; Trustees' Chairman Says City Will Some Day Wake to Major Catastrophe Unless Something Is Done.

A fire in a garage less than 100 feet from the negro clinic at Grady hospital yesterday during a session of the board of trustees caused Thomas K. Glenn, board chairman, again to call attention to the fire hazards surrounding the institution.

More than a score of women fled the negro nurses' home on Butler street when smoke filled the building.

High winds hampered firemen and added to the threat against the nurses' home, adjoining the clinic. The blaze gave fire fighters a stubborn 20-minute battle.

A short circuit in a drop-cord light was blamed by firemen for starting the garage blaze. Loss was unestimated.

"Fire escapes and extinguishers are but temporary safety measures," said Glenn, pointing out that Grady buildings have been condemned as unsafe from a fire standpoint, "and what is needed are new, fireproof buildings."

Glenn added that "unless something is done, the city may wake some day to a major catastrophe."

Simultaneous with the warning from Glenn, Miss Gay B. Shepperson, state WPA administrator, announced authorization of \$23,597 in federal funds for long-planned improvements at Grady that do not, however, make the building

fireproof or safe from fire hazards.

Improvements include completion of a new white dental clinic, a white obstetrical clinic and further work on the hospital's gas and electric lines.

Work on the project is expected to start in a few days.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
April 27, 1939

Negro Health Clinics Continue This Week

Free Negro health clinics will continue this week with clinics scheduled at the following places on Friday:

Dry Creek, 8:45 a.m.; Lake Creek, 10 a.m.; Youngs, 11 a.m.; Bellview, 1 p.m.; Cedar Grove, 2:30 p.m.; and Rosenwald, 3:30 p.m. A special vaccination for diphtheria for small children will be held and parents are urged to have their smaller children present.

It's Spring Clean-Up for All Atlantans

Annual Campaign Gets Under Way With Freshly Painted Houses, Fire Prevention Among Goals

Atlanta's annual "Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Plant-Up and Fire Prevention Campaign" gets under way today and all signs point to another successful drive to rid the city of dirt, drabness and filth.

Sponsored annually by the Women's Chamber of Commerce, this year's drive will be directed by Mrs. Carolyn Seivers with the assistance of Mrs. Sarah Mosteller and Mrs. Annie V. Werber.

The campaign will include the entire metropolitan area, and mayors of Decatur, Avondale, Hapeville, College Park, East Point and North Atlanta have joined with Mayor Hartsfield in urging co-operation of all citizens.

Through newspapers, radio and house-to-house canvasses the message of "clean-up" week will be carried into every home in metropolitan Atlanta.

Garden Clubs Assist.

Garden clubs throughout the section are urging residents to stress the "plant-up" feature of the campaign, while thousands of packages of seeds will be distributed.

Free disinfectants are also available. City Sanitary Chief H. J. Cates and his entire corps will conduct an intensive campaign during the week in slum areas in an effort to improve appearances, reduce fire hazards and establish correct conditions.

Fire Chief Styron has completed plans to wage a vigorous drive against fire hazards.

"Atlanta has a splendid record as to fire losses," Chief Styron said, "and every member of the department is anxious to better that record."

Five-minute radio talks will be made by the following over Station WGST: Monday, Mrs. Seivers; Tuesday, Chief Styron; Wednesday, Mrs. Lucy Brantley, president of the Pilot Club; Thursday, Chief Cates, and Friday, Miss Tommie Parrish, president of the Women's Chamber of Commerce.

Ten motion picture houses will flash news about the drive on their screens.



It's spring clean-up time and Charlie Jack Lowe, of 187 Estoria street, joins the annual Women's Chamber of Commerce clean-up, paint-up, plant-up and fire prevention cam-

Students Enlisted.

School children will be told of the campaign and urged to clean up around their own homes. Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, in his weekly message to the students, urged their participation in the campaign.

T. Clinton Huguley, president of the Atlanta Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has indorsed the drive and pledged the association's assistance.

Mrs. Seivers reported Atlanta's negro population has pledged support to the drive and made plans for their most elaborate drive in years. In most of the negro communities the clean-up leaders have enlisted the aid of Boy Scouts in a program of house-to-house solicitations.

Those Co-operating.

Negro organizations co-operating include the Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Urban League, civic groups and women's and garden clubs.

Chief Cates, in urging Atlantans to clean up, said more than 50 trucks

will be available to remove debris. Five giant street sweepers will be kept busy day and night cleaning the streets as the city's contribution to the campaign. Chief Cates again will conduct a campaign to clean up vacant lots.

Constitution Staff Photo—Roton.

HOSPITAL PLAN SEEN AS AID TO MANKIND

A hospital bill of nearly \$700,000 to be paid in 1939 will be a source of gratification instead of worry to the board of directors of Plan for Hospital Care. This is the amount that Perry Addleman, executive director of the not-for-profit community service, estimates will be paid out during the new year to meet the bills of 15,000 persons who will go to the hospital during the 12 months as members of the Plan.

Two thousand, two hundred and fifty of the cases will be tonsillitides; 1,650 appendicitis will be removed and the Plan will be foster father to 1,500 babies for which they will pay the hospital bills for the period of the mother's confinement and the care of the new-born child.

Respiratory infections will account for 900 cases and fractures for 600. The other 8,000 cases will be spread over a wide variety of ailments. Some will be so rare and so unknown that only a single case will be recorded during the year, Mr. Addleman said.

"The estimate is made on the basis of our experience for 1938," he said, "and on the assumption that we will continue to grow at the same rate that has prevailed up to now. Actually our rate of growth will be much faster than it has been and we will, therefore, probably hospitalize more cases than are estimated here."

These groups include insurance companies, law firms, newspapers, department stores, oil companies, coal companies, manufacturers, governmental agencies, schools, universities, and scores of other classifications.

Groups can be formed in firms of any size. Membership in the Plan entitles subscribers to twenty-one days of complete hospital service including bed and board, operating room, anesthesia, X-ray, laboratory and pathological services, medications and dressings and maternity care after a year's membership. Seventy-two hospitals in Chicago and the surrounding area are participating in the Plan, whose headquarters are in the Merchandise Mart.

Approve Provident Hospital Of Surgeons For Graduate Training

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Provident hospital has been fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, most powerful and strictest rating body in the nation, for graduate training in general surgery, it was announced last week by Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director.

This is the first and only time a Negro hospital has been so recognized. The approval places Provident on a par with the finest white hospitals in America for postgraduate training in surgery.

At the same time the body gave provisional approval to Provident for graduate training in eye, ear, nose and throat disease.

This action is expected to prepare the way for Negro membership in the college of surgeons. At present only one colored doctor, Dr. Louis T. Wright of Harlem, has been accepted by that body.

Applicants previously have been told they lacked academic qualifications necessary for membership. Since no hospital that was fully approved by the college admitted Negro doctors, this has proved an insurmountable barrier. In the future, however, those who take their postgraduate training at the Chicago institution will be academically qualified for membership.

In order to be rated a hospital must apply to the college. A special committee is then sent to the applicant institution and an exhaustive survey made of the equipment and laboratories and the ability and accomplishments of staff members. In this respect Provident was rated equal to Billings, Northwestern, Passavant and the other leading hospitals of this area.

Dr. Lawlah pointed out that Provident must maintain a high rating in order to qualify as a teaching institution of the University of Chicago. It is the only hospital in America where a Negro doctor may get thorough and accredited post-graduate training.

Race Hospital Approved for Graduate Training

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Hospital Plan To Foster Interest In Hospital Day

Provident hospital's observance this Friday of National Hospital day is expected to have unusual appeal for the southside and neighboring communities because the institution is on the verge of launching its own group hospital insurance plan whereby illness may be budgeted at a cost of approximately 50 cents monthly to the individual.

Many of the anticipated 15,000 visitors, it is believed by Provident officials, will be there to inspect for themselves the modern facilities available for prompt treatment of illness and injury before enrolling in the hospital insurance plan when it is offered early this summer. Special exhibits and programs will give the visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with this equipment and general hospital services.

After pointing to recently released statistics showing the number of persons who in 1938 received hospital or clinic care at the institution, Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, extended a special invitation to the public to see the finest and one of the busiest Negro owned hospitals in the world. Open house will be held from one to 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

PROVIDENT HAS NEW SERVICE FOR TREATING PNEUMONIA

Serum Furnished For Patients

A special service for treating pneumonia without cost to the patient has just been installed at Provident hospital, it was announced this week by Dr. James L. Hall, chairman of the division of medicine.

Pneumonia at this time of the year is the biggest cause of death in Chicago among both races. For the entire year of 1938, it was second among Negroes and fourth in the entire city. The service established at Provident is expected to lower the rate if full advantage of the facilities are immediately taken.

Medical science has made astounding progress in the treatment of this disease during the past five years. This has been due mainly to the development of special serums to be used in controlling several of the various types of pneumonia. A physician is able to determine exactly what type of pneumonia is present and knows whether a special serum has been developed for it.

When serum is given early and correctly, it reduces the death rate approximately 40 per cent and also greatly shortens the period of illness. The chief reason why serums are not more widely used lies in the cost, which to many persons is prohibitive. It seldom costs less than \$30, may go up to \$150 and averages about \$60.

Provident, in order to be of service to the Southside community which is less able than any to pay this high expense, has arranged to furnish this serum without cost to the pneumonia patient whether he is a private or an agency case. Experts in the medical department will cooperate with private physicians in administering the serum.

In addition to serum, such other necessities as oxygen are immediately available to pneumonia patients in the hospital. Dr. Hall announced.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL APPROVED BY COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Provident hospital has been fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, most powerful and strictest rating body in the nation, for graduate training in general surgery, it was announced last week by Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director.

This is the first and only time a Negro hospital has been so recognized. The approval places Provident on a par with the finest white hospitals in America for postgraduate training in surgery. At the same time the body gave provisional approval to Provident for graduate training in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

May Admit Negro Medics

This action is expected to prepare the way for Negro membership in the college of surgeons. At present only one colored doctor, Dr. Louis T. Wright of Harlem, has been accepted by that body. Applicants previously have been told they lacked the academic qualifications necessary for membership. Since no hospital that was fully approved by the college admitted Negro doctors, this has proved an insurmountable barrier. In the future, however, those who take their postgraduate training at the Chicago institution will be academically qualified for membership.

In order to be rated, a hospital must apply to the college. A special committee is then sent to the applicant institution and an exhaustive survey made of the equipment and laboratories and the ability and accomplishments of staff members. In this respect Provident was rated equal to Billings, Northwestern, Passavant and the other leading hospitals of this area.

Dr. Lawlah pointed out that Provident must maintain a high rating in order to qualify as a teaching institution of the University of Chicago. It is the only hospital in America where a Negro doctor may get thorough and accredited postgraduate training.

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Provident Approved For Surgical Graduate Study

Provident hospital has been fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, most powerful and strictest rating body in the nation, for graduate training in general surgery, Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, announced at the annual dinner of the Cook County Physicians Association, Friday.

This is the first and only time a Race hospital has been so recognized, Dr. Lawlah said. The approval places Provident on a par with the finest white hospitals in America for postgraduate training in surgery.

At the same time the body gave provisional approval to Provident for graduate training in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, he reported.

This action is expected to prepare the way for Race membership in the college of surgeons. At present only one Race doctor, Dr. Louis T. Wright of Harlem, has been accepted by that body. Applicants previously

have been told they lacked the academic qualifications for membership.

Since no hospital that was fully approved by the college admitted Race doctors, this has proved an insurmountable barrier. In the future, however, those who take their postgraduate training at Provident will be academically qualified for membership.

laboratories and the ability and accomplishments of staff members.

In this respect Provident was rated equal to Billings, Northwestern, Passavant and other leading hospitals of the city.

Dr. Lawlah pointed out that Provident must maintain a high rating in order to qualify as a teaching institution of the University of Chicago. It is the only hospital in America where a Race doctor may get a thorough and accredited postgraduate training.

CHICAGO TB SANITARIUM MAY BE INVESTIGATED

A resolution calling for a state investigation of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and its refusal to accept most of the tubercular Negroes in need of hospitalization was to be introduced this week in the Illinois legislature at Springfield by Representative Andrew Torrence of Chicago.

The action follows upon the heels of a letter sent to the colored representatives and one state senator by Claude A. Barnett, president of Provident hospital, asking that they oppose the Ward bill increasing the levy for power of the sanitarium to \$3,000,000 until they are assured of fair treatment for the race at the municipal institution. Those receiving the letter were Representatives Torrence, Ernest A. Green, William J. Warfield, Charles J. Jenkins and Senator William Wallace.

Another letter pointing out the insufficiency of sanitarium facilities for Negroes and asking for action on this matter was sent at the same time to each of the members of the general assembly by Dr. Charles H. Phifer, chairman of the health division of the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago.

In the letter sent to the five Negro legislators, it was pointed out that the municipal sanitarium had never had any appreciable number of colored patients, and the present number of 88 Negroes out of 1,250 patients is probably the highest number ever there at one time.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that there is rank discrimination practiced in the matter of admissions, and that no consideration whatever is given to the question of need as a basis for

admission," said Mr. Barnett's communication. "One fourth of the tuberculous persons in Chicago are Negroes, and on the basis of need, approximately one-fourth of the 1,250 patients in the sanitarium or 310 should be Negroes."

Dr. Phifer, in his letter, stated that inquiries and studies by the medical groups and welfare agencies show that "too often, particularly in the Negro group, it is impossible to obtain admission for tuberculous patients to a sanitarium." He said the minimum need for all the people of Chicago and Cook county would be 4,700 beds instead of the 2,100 now available at all institutions, and added: "Sanitarium facilities for Negroes are utterly insufficient with not more than one-eighth of one bed per tuberculosis death provided through the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. For the white population about one bed per tuberculosis death is available. The minimum standard of two beds per tuberculosis death is thus far from realized."

PROVIDENT OBSERVES NAT'L HOSPITAL DAY

Beel
5-7-39
**Make Provisions
For 5,000 Visitors**

Provisions are being made to accommodate a total of 5,000 visitors when Provident hospital, in

common with similar institutions if the public visits the hospital throughout the world, observes in large numbers on May 12."

National Hospital Day on Friday,

May 12, it was announced this week by Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director.

The day is celebrated as a tribute to Florence Nightingale who was born May 12, 1820, and is world famous for her contributions and development of nursing and the improvement of hospitals.

Pointing out that Provident's slogan has always been, "come in and get acquainted," Dr. Lawlah said he expected the visitors from the South Side and neighboring communities to become better acquainted with the advanced facilities available and the type of work being done at the institution.

Plan Special Programs

Special programs and demonstrations are being arranged for the day. They will include the costly x-ray and radium equipment provided for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and related conditions, the physiotherapy department where stiff and painful joints are cured, the special obstetrical and infant care equipment including incubators, oxygen tents etc., modern operating rooms and pathological laboratories where the final points of diagnosis are made, the kitchen and modern dietetic rooms, engine rooms and laundry, as well as the other facilities which have caused Provident to be ranked as the finest Negro hospital in the world.

"We want to demonstrate to the public that hospitals are no longer places of gloom, but places of happiness; that they are not depressing, but cheerful; that service with a smile prevails and our hospital personnel gets joy out of serving you and making you comfortable, and that hospitals contain enough of the humorous to add to the spice of life," Dr. Lawlah said. "The community will pay a deserving tribute to Provident

Hold Open House

Open house will be held for four hours from 1 to 5 p. m. The entire attending staff and employees will act as hosts and in addition a large number of friends will serve as guides to conduct visitors on tours through the seven-story hospital and four-story clinic building. During the past three years at least 3,000 persons have visited the institution on Hospital Day, which gives rise to the belief that more than 5,000 will be present this year.

The medical director stressed that it was not the purpose of Hospital Day to solicit donations, saying it was purely an educational movement and a day on which friends and neighbors may become better acquainted with their own institution and learn why the 7,000 hospitals in the United States and Canada are working 24 hours a day to make people comfortable in their illness.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL GIVEN CHARTER FOR INSURANCE SERVICE

John 12-1-39
CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (ANP)—A charter has been granted by the state to the South Side Hospital Service Plan, Inc., which will cooperate with Provident Hospital. Provident will furnish hospital accommodations to those enrolling in the plan, it was announced by Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director.

The plan is under the supervision of the American Hospital association.

PROVIDENT GETS X-RAY FUND. CLINIC PATIENTS TO BENEFIT

Under a \$8,000 grant just made by the Julius Rosenwald fund, every patient admitted to the Provident hospital clinics will be given an X-ray examination for tuberculosis and other chest ailments, it was announced this week.

This will be the first time in history that a hospital of either race in the United States has given a roentgenologic chest examination to all clinic patients, and this forward step is already being hailed by health authorities here as one of the greatest moves ever made in discovering and curbing tuberculosis, heart disease and other chest ailments on the South side, where the death rate from such diseases is abnormally high.

30,000 to Receive Service

The total number of Negroes throughout the country who have been examined by this method thus far is less than 25,000, according to officials at Provident hospital, and the department of medicine of the University of Chicago, who will conduct the examinations. They estimate that within one year at Provident more than 30,000 will receive this new service.

It was pointed out that publicity given the decreasing tuberculosis mortality rate has caused the public to take the disease less seriously. The increased use of more accurate diagnostic methods, particularly the X-ray, has proved to authorities that tuberculosis of the lungs is being overlooked to a large degree in the everyday practice of medicine.

Have T-B Without Knowing It

Investigating by the chest division of the University of Chicago show that at least one and one half per cent of the supposedly healthy population have tuberculosis without knowing it. These examinations were carried out among students, employees, faculty members and patients at the university. Such investigations, it was felt, should be conducted among less privileged groups where there is a much higher disease rate.

Diagnosis by X-ray is considered much more reliable than tuberculin tests, since the latter are practically useless in the adult. The new setup is aimed to eliminate the distributor of the disease rather than the recipient, the child.

For that reason an X-ray plant will be established in the admitting office of Provident's clinic and every patient who is registered will have his chest fluoroscoped, regardless of the nature of his complaint. Many persons who apparently do not have tuberculosis and other chest diseases will, on discovery, have a chance to fight them before it is too late.

Doctors Confer With Dean Wahl About 'Pavilion'

Kansas City, Mo.
Call 11-17-39



This is the front of the "Negro Pavillon," the name given the new unit for Negro patients at the University of Kansas hospital in Kansas City, Kas. A delegation of doctors and a delegation of women have protested against this southern type of race designation on a public building.

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — H. R. Wahl of the University of Kansas hospital last week (Special) — According to a delegation of Negro medical men who went to see Dean Wahl of the University of Kansas hospital last week in reference to Negro personnel for

the new wing at the institution definite assurance was given that Negro girls would be given nurse training and employment and that the whole personnel problem would be worked out to the satisfaction of Kansas citizens. *Call 11-17-39*

In the group were: Dr. A. Porter Davis, president of the local medical society; Dr. William McKinley Thomas of Leavenworth, representing the National Medical association; Dr. M. L. Ross of Topeka, of the Kansas medical body and Dr. E. B. Perry, secretary of the National Medical association commission on education and hospitalization.

This conference followed only about a week after a group of Kansas City, Kas., women made a tour of the new wing for Negro patients and brought very forcibly to the public that the inscription "Negro Pavilion" was cut in stone over the entrance to the new building.

To Select New Name

Vigorous protest against this too Southern type of race designation resulted in a proposal from the hospital administration that Negroes select a suitable name by which the building can be singled out.

Dr. Thomas told the Call that the matter of personnel for this institution and other matters had been made a study for five years by doctors in Kansas and that the conference last week was the follow-up.

Dr. Thomas in an interview with the Call stated that Dr. Wahl told him that after the wing was opened 50 days a well-qualified nurse would be employed as nucleus around which a complete nursing staff of colored nurses would be built.

Nurse Training Soon

Also, according to the physician, the delegation was promised that in a period of 12 to 24 months at least two or three Negro girls would be selected to begin nurse training.

That the treatment of Negro patients in the new wing would follow that in recognized medical colleges to the extent that Negro physicians might have opportunity to treat patients there was another statement made by Wahl, according to Dr. Thomas.

However, stated the physician, doctors afforded this opportunity would have to qualify for staff membership as in the cases of these Negro doctors who serve on white staffs: Dr. Julian Lewis, University of Chicago; Harry Lawless, dermatologist at Northwestern university; Dr. William Hinton, Harvard university and Dr. Harold Thatcher at Northwestern.

To Be Consultants

The delegation, according to Dr. Thomas, was invited to hold themselves available for consultation with the hospital administration on personnel matters until they had been properly adjusted.

Dr. Thomas asked Dean Wahl if he would be willing to take suggestions from the Rosenwald Foundation and the national nurses association in the selection of personnel and the dean replied that he would.

Dean Wahl is said to have made the statement that facilities at the hospital would be made available for post graduate training for all Kansas physicians regardless of color. *Call 11-17-39*

In the whole history of the University of Kansas medical school only two Negro students have been received for their clinical work.

It has been the custom of the school authorities to let Negro students get their theoretical work in Lawrence and then recommend that Negro students either go to Meharry medical college, Howard university or some other state school where Negroes were permitted to attend.

On Order of Huxman

It was only after former Governor William Huxman "laid down the law" to University of Kansas officials including Dean Wahl, that "Negroes were taxpayers and eligible to enter any of its departments" and threatened to bring the matter up to the university's regents that the bars were let down to Negro students.

The students were: Edward Williams, honor student at Kansas university and Miss Geraldine Mowbray, who left the Kansas school after one year and is now at Howard university. *Kansas City Mo.*

Williams is recuperating from a nervous breakdown at his home in Ellsworth, Kas.

Previous to Governor Huxman's actions Dean Wahl's attitude toward Negroes as related to entering the medical school, was none too favorable. *Call 11-17-39*

It was the opinion of those who had interviewed this official on previous occasions that alleged poor accommodations for Negroes and their absence in the medical school was a concession to white patients who came over from Missouri and other southern sections

Engraved On the Door of Main Entrance
NEGRO PAVILION
Similar To Signs In Mississippi But In Free Kansas

Monday, October 30, a group of public minded women interested in the welfare of Kansas City, Kansas formed a delegation to visit and inspect the new Colored Wing of the Bell Memorial Hospital which is nearing completion for colored patients. The group met at the hospital at 10:30 A. M. and was shown through the new wing by Miss Henrietta Froelke, superintendent of nurses, who pointed out that the institution was primarily for medical students and nurses and not a service institution. She stated that the rates are now Fourteen Dollars per week for hospital care, but that they would, no doubt, be raised a little later on account of the new accommodations, perhaps to Seventeen Dollars. With regard to Negroes to be employed Miss Froelke stated that some would be employed but said it was not known yet just how many or in what capacities they would be used. She explained further that there were three types of patients treated at the hospital, the private cases, semi-private and county patients from the various counties in Kansas and that the expenses of county patients were taken care of by the counties from which they came. She stated that the patients from the dispensary and clinic paid hospital fees but did not pay doctor's fees. When asked concerning Negro nurses in the Negro department, Miss Froelke stated that no provision had been made for Negro nurses, but that perhaps provision may be made later. Also that there were no living accommodations for Negro nurses and that it would incur added expenses to have them. One member of the delegation stated that since nurses had to be used it seemed unlikely that it would be added expense to use Negro nurses for Negro patients. The nurse, however, stated that they were using the nurses they had, but if some left and others were needed, perhaps Negro nurses might be used. This was, however, very indefinite.

The Negro wing, designated as the Negro Pavilion, is located at the southeastern corner of the hospital

unit and contains about six wards on each floor, five bed, four bed, two bed and single bed wards. There are eight toilets on each floor, a kitchen and utilities room on each floor, a balcony or porch on the second floor, and the operating room, sterilizing room, nursery and delivery rooms on the second floor. The operating room has green glass tile walls, built-in cabinets, operating table, etc., and the sterilizing room is equipped with large sterilizers etc. and the sterilizing room is equipped with large sterilizers etc. There is a linen room on each floor. The delivery room has three large windows and the walls are also of green glass tile. the nursery has one large window. the wards are done in buff and white. There are two showers on each floor, and a small waiting room at the entrance on Eaton street. This entrance will be used for patients, visitors and other purposes, being the only entrance except through the white unit by means of a long corridor connecting the two units. When completed from forty to forty-five Negro patients can be accommodated, it was learned.

It was found that perhaps only two Negro student doctors are expected to be accommodated at the opening of the building.

NEGRO PAVILLION' IS THE ISOLATED SECTION OF K. U. HOSPITAL FOR COLORED USE

Delegation of Kansas City, Kansas, Women Make Tour of Inspection of Nearly-Finish- University of Kansas Unit

KANSAS CITY, Kas. (Special.)—The whole gamut of negative emotional reactions were experienced by the group of 28 women who went Monday morning to view the nearly-finished "Negro Pavillion" of the University of Kansas hospital, Thirty-ninth street and Rainbow boulevard.

The wing, which is part of the new section of the building still under construction, is to be completed within about one month, according to Miss Henrietta Froehlike, superintendent of nurses at the hospital. Miss Froehlike served as guide of the delegation of women and answered their questions about the unit which will be used for the hospitalization of colored patients.

Find Inscription Objectionable

Almost at the beginning of their tour of the modern, attractive and sunny wing, the women had their approval dampened by the entrance through which Negro patients will enter the hospital in the future.

The reason was the inscription, "Negro Pavillion," cast in concrete above the outside door and repeated on the metal plaque over the inside vestibule door.

Most of them felt too, that the waiting room, located just inside the "Negro Pavilion" building, would be inadequate for visitors. The room appears to have a seating capacity of from four to six persons. Perhaps eight could stand there in comfort.

Aside from the features of the entrance and waiting room, however, the women were pleased and impressed with their inspection of the other features of the wing.

Two of the three floors of the wing are to be used for Negro patients. On these two floors there are receiving desks, showers, baths, airy and well-lighted wards, ample linen closets and private rooms.

Floors Well-Appointed

On the first of these floors there is a receiving desk, two showers, one large linen closet, one bath,

one private room with toilet facilities, and three wards with toilets. One of the wards has room for five beds, and the others for four beds. The wards are airy and well-lighted.

The second floor arrangement repeats that of the first floor with the addition of an attractively-appointed delivery room, a nursery which will shelter an "indefinite" number of infants, a modernly equipped operating room and sterilizing room and kitchen facilities.

With the exception of the delivery, operating and sterilizing rooms all the rooms of the wing are painted in a cheery cream-color. Flooring is of terrazzo and the walls in the special rooms—delivery, etc.—is of clear, Nile-green tile.

Members of the delegation which inspected the wing were curious about the inscription, "Negro Pavillion." Most of them were under impression that a "pavillion" was a tent-like structure. But a perusal of Webster's dictionary discloses that "in architecture," a pavillion may be "a turret or small building usually isolated, having a ten-formed roof, whence its name...."

'Pavillion' Is Isolated

The "Negro Pavillion" of the University of Kansas hospital has no turret, but it is well isolated. It is reached from the main building by traversing a corridor almost a block long. Colored patients will enter it from the Thirty-ninth street side across a half-lot which is still unfinished and covered with debris so that no clear picture of the proposed entrance can yet be formed.

On the third floor of the Negro Pavillion wing living quarters will be provided for "some professionals" of the hospital staff, according to Miss Froehlike.

Will Not Train Negro Nurses

When asked if Negro nurses would be given opportunity for training in the new addition, she replied that there had been no provisions for their training there. Moreover, she said the "present plans" of the hospital did not include any Negro nurses, but it was her "hope" that some colored graduate nurses would be given employ-

KANSAS

ment in the new colored section.

Mrs. W. H. Towers, who acted as spokesman for the group, wanted to know how many Negro employees the new wing would require. To this question, the superintendent of nurses, who will be in charge of the Negro wing, said the number of Negro employees in the wing would depend upon the income from patients there.

"Rates will be raised a little," she explained, "from the present sum of \$14 a week to about \$17.50 per week."

The types of patients to which the hospital gives service she described as follows: private, those who pay for everything, including hospitalization and physician's fees; semi-private, those who pay for hospitalization and for part of their physician's fee; county, those sent to the hospital by the county and have their fees paid for by the county; and clinical, those recommended to the hospital by the dispensary or clinic, who pay for their hospitalization. All county and clinical patients, she said, are used for student work.

Hospital 'For Learning Purposes'

The hospital, she told the women, was for the training of students and one of the uses of the new wing would be for learning purposes.

When one of the women insisted on knowing why Negro girls could not be trained for nursing there, Miss Froehlike said there was not sufficient room to house them. She was unable to give an acceptable answer to the question, "Well, why can't they be housed on the third floor of the new colored wing?" She didn't know why, she said, there had been no provisions made for colored girls to take nurses' training in the tax-supported University of Kansas hospital.

'Hopes' To Get Negroes In

She was unable to say, moreover, in just what capacity Negroes will be employed (if they are employed) in the new wing—whether as charwomen or what. Several times, though, she repeated that her "hope" was to "get some colored graduate nurses."

In the group which made the inspection tour of the hospital were: Mrs. Rosa Burton, Mrs. Benella R. Lee, Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin, Mrs. Georgia Houston, Mrs. Alice Graves, Mrs. Mayme McKinney, Mrs. Dorothy Bledsoe, Mrs. V. Alma Boone, Mrs. Olliva Gentry, Mrs. A. H. Harris, Mrs. Florence B. Perkins, Mrs. Birdie LaDell, Mrs. Maggie Milligan, Mrs. Delta Randolph, Mrs. Ethel Howard, Mrs. Vella Washington, Mrs. Lillian White, Mrs. W. H. Towers, Mrs. A. M. Hunt, Mrs. V. H. Middlebrook, Mrs. Gustava Gray, Mrs. Susie Hobbs, Mrs. W. D. Wilkins, Mrs. Louise T. Clarke, Mrs. E. E. Harper, Mrs. Lucy V. Meeks, Miss Willard Merry and Miss Thelma Rea Thurston.

After the trip to the hospital, members of the delegation went to the Y.W.C.A. and voted to set up a temporary organization which will serve as the "nucleus for a Women's Chamber of Commerce."

Mrs. Orpheus Towers, 2036 North Fifth street, was elected to serve as temporary chairman, and Mrs. V. Alma Boone, 531 Quindaro boulevard, as temporary clerk. The group voted to meet next Monday morning, November 6, at 11 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A. to make plans for a permanent organization. Mrs. Towers and Mrs. Boone are credited with calling together the delegation of women.

29 OF LOUISIANA HOSPITALS FOUND ON APPROVED LIST

2720 in Nation Win Recog-
nition for Standards of
Work

James H. Hargrave

Twenty-nine Louisiana hospi-
tals, including 10 in New Orleans,
are on the approved list of 2720
announced Monday in Philadel-
phia at a joint meeting of the
Hospital Standardization Confer-
ence and the clinical congress of
the American College of Surgeons.
New Orleans institutions ap-
proved by the American College
of Surgeons are Charity hospital,
H. M. Rose and Infirmary hospi-
tal, Flint-Goodridge hospital,
French hospital, Hotel Dieu, Illi-
nois Central hospital, Mercy hos-
pital, Baptist hospital, Touro In-
firmery and United States Marine
hospital.

Others Approved

Others approved in the state
are Baptist hospital and Veterans'
Administration hospital at Alex-
andria; Barksdale Field Station
hospital; Our Lady of the Lake
Sanitarium at Baton Rouge; Sul-
livan hospital at Bogalusa; Unit-
ed States Marine hospital at Car-
ville; Haynesville hospital at
Haynesville; East Louisiana Hos-
pital for the Insane at Jackson;
St. Patrick's Sanitarium at Lake
Charles; Riverside Sanitarium, St.
Francis Sanitarium and the
Vaughan-Wright-Bendel Clinic
hospital at Monroe; Fuqua Me-
morial hospital at Pineville, and
Highland Sanitarium, North Lou-
isiana Sanitarium, Charity hospi-
tal, Shriners' Hospital for Crip-
pled Children, Schumpert Memo-
rial hospital and Tri-State hospi-
tal at Shreveport.

Also approved by the American
College of Surgeons for operation
of cancer clinics were the Char-
ity hospitals at New Orleans and
Shreveport.

Report Improvement

Dr. George Crile of Cleveland,
chairman of the board of regents
of the college, in announcing the
approved lists, said:

"On the first list of approved
hospitals of the American College
of Surgeons 22 years ago, the
names of only 89 hospitals ap-
peared. The balance of the ap-

proved hospitals have in that rela-
tively short interval earned a
right to appear and to be retained
on the approved list. Even those
originally approved which still ap-
pear on the list have had to strive
for betterment in order to meet
enlarged conceptions of the mini-
mum standard requirements in
the light of mechanical and scien-
tific progress."

Minimum standard require-
ments include modern physical
plant, clearly defined organiza-
tion, carefully selected governing
board, a competent and well-
trained superintendent, adequate
medical staff of ethical and com-
petent physicians and surgeons,
adequate diagnostic and therapeu-
tic facilities, accurate and com-
plete medical records, regular
group conferences of the adminis-
trative and medical staffs, and a
humanitarian spirit.

Deny Students Experiment on TB Patients

BALTIMORE

Rumors that colored tubercular patients are being transferred at intervals to Gallinger Hospital from Glenn Dale Sanitarium for operations and experiments by white medical students, contained in a protest by the Seabrook Civic Association, a white group in the area of the sanitarium, was flatly denied by Dr. George C. Ruhland, official of the local health department, Friday.

According to members of the association, reports reached them that on certain dates during the month, groups of patients are placed on trucks and "virtually carted" to Gallinger for treatment, despite the pain and agony of their illness and carried the tiresome seventeen miles to Washington.

Glenn Dale Silent

All attempts by AFRO reporters to quiz authorities at Glenn Dale Sanitarium were unsuccessful and all inquiries were referred directly to Dr. Ruhland of the health department.

Dr. Ruhland scoffed at the reports and stated: "No such thing has ever occurred at Glenn Dale, and, as for medical students' playing any part in operations or experiments with our patients, well such a rumor is preposterous."

Further he remarked, "I wish you would tell your readers that they need have no fears of the treatment of Glenn Dale's patients. They are still getting the best of treatment we can offer."

"I do not know where or how these rumors started,"

Dr. Ruhland said, "We do, however, once in a great while transfer a patient to Gallinger Hospital for special treatment, but it is usually always for the general benefit of the patient."

"Some of the doctors and surgeons serving at Glenn Dale are physicians residing in Washington and, when special cases are transferred for treatment to Gallinger Hospital, it is usually for convenience of the patient."

"It saves the doctor trouble of having to journey way out to the sanitarium when for the benefit of the patient he can find opportunity to take care of the special patient much better at the local hospital."

"This plan has been approved by the Glenn Dale medical board and will continue until arrangements for resident surgeons there are completed," Dr. Ruhland said.

"But I flatly deny the rumors that medical students are operating or experimenting with our cases as much as I speak against any stories concerning the institution's ill treatment of its patients."

The Seabrook Civic Association, holding a special meeting recently when the rumors concerning Glenn Dale were discussed at length, made a decision to contact the colored citizens' association of the Federation of Civic Associations for a conference in the near future to co-operate in a probe.

According to the body, rumors reached their ears first of white patients being alternately transferred to the local hospital, but it developed that there were more colored patients concerned so, the association formulated its plan to place the unconfirmed reports before local colored civic groups.

Leaves \$100,000

For Negro Hospital

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — With the formal opening on Wednesday of the R. H. Green Memorial annex here medical services and hospital facilities were made available to needy Negroes who are ill but unable to pay for treatment.

The new annex, an addition to the Mississippi Baptist Hospital, is modern in every respect and adds 40 beds to the 29-year-old hospital, giving it a total capacity of 200 rooms. The annex was made possible by the late R. H. Green, Jackson philanthropist, who left \$100,000 for that purpose in his will, with the stipulation that at least five beds be kept open free for needy Negroes as long as the hospital stands.

Needy Mississippians Get Free Hospitalization In New Interracial Venture

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — With the formal opening on Wednesday of the R. H. Green Memorial annex here, medical services and hospital facilities were made available to needy Negroes who are ill but unable to pay for treatment.

The new annex, an addition to the Mississippi Baptist Hospital, is modern in every respect and adds 40 beds to the 29-year-old hospital, giving it a total capacity of 200 rooms. The annex was made possible by the late R. H. Green, Jackson philanthropist, who left \$100,000 for that purpose in his will, with the stipulation that at least five beds be kept open free for needy Negroes as long as the hospital stands.

This stipulation has been met. Trustees of the Green fund select the patients who are to receive free treatment, and the hospital attendants do the rest. The colored ward is located on the ground floor. There are 12 private rooms, a men's ward with 10 beds, a women's ward with eight beds, and a children's ward which will accommodate 10 patients.

Each room in the Negro section has modern equipment, washstand and ceiling fan. Innerspring mattresses

venetian blinds. Cosy, cheerful and welllighted, visitors describe it as being everything a sick person — white or colored — could want.

Negro charity and pay patients in future will be handled through this department. As a result of a contract between the Baptist hospital and the R. H. Green foundation, the institution provides facilities for handling five Negro charity patients at all times. The contract runs forever. In addition, through cooperation of the hospital and foundation, the hospital is able to offer adequate hospitalization for colored pay patients.

Mrs. Ann Boggan, white, executive secretary of the foundation, handles the charity cases, and those accepted receive immediate hospitalization. This new venture in philanthropy is regarded as unique both in Jackson and the South, and has been widely commended as an agency for improvement of relation between the two races.

Under the new setup, any Negro, ill and unable through his own resources or the help of relatives, to receive medical treatment, may be reported to the R. H. Green foundation and if found worthy, receive the needed aid.

Jackson, Miss., News
September 17, 1939

GREEN'S BEQUEST BRINGS BENEFITS TO SICK NEGROES

The death's eve desire of a Jackson man that a part of his money be left to "plow in a field someone else may overlook" flowers into reality here Wednesday, September 20, with the formal opening of the R. H. Green annex of the Mississippi State Baptist hospital.

The annex, made possible through a bequest by the late businessman-philanthropist, provides extensive hospitalization for Jackson's negro citizens.

From 2 until 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the city's negro citizens are invited to inspect the new annex. Through its facilities negro charity and pay patients will in the future be handled.

Through a contract between the Baptist Hospital and the R. H. Green Foundation, the institution provides facilities for handling five negro charity patients at all times. The contract exists in perpetuity (forever). At the same time, through the co-operation of the hospital and the foundation the institution becomes able to offer adequate hospitalization for negro pay patients.

Negro charity cases are handled through the R. H. Green Foundation, which has Mrs. Ann Boggan, an experienced social worker, as its executive secretary. Cases accepted as qualified by the Foundation receive immediate hospitalization.

This new venture in philanthropy is regarded here as unique both in Jackson and the South.

A farm-born boy, the late Mr. Green came to Jackson at an early age, spending more than 50 years as a leading citizen of the Capital City. During these years he amassed considerable material wealth.

Through his lifetime Mr. Green was widely known for his charitable gifts to religious and social institutions devoted to the helping of humanity.

While he had been ill, Mr. Green's death came unexpectedly. Less than an hour before he expired he was engaged in conversation over the disposition of his considerable estate.

He is described as having used the homely expression that he wanted to "plow in a field" that others might overlook. He saw in the hospitalization of indigent, sick negroes a field virtually untouched by the kindly hand of charity. He expressed the fear that this field might be overlooked by others and his decision was made to do his "plowing" there.

He bequeathed approximately one-third of his estate for the purpose, paving the way for the creation of the R. H. Green Foundation.

This Foundation has carried forward Mr. Green's expressed desire, bringing it to culmination with the formal opening of the new hospital annex Wednesday.

Operation of the Foundation's charity program has been carefully provided for, to assure its continuous existence.

Any ill negro, unable through his own resources or the help of relatives to receive treatment, may be reported to the Foundation, which, in turn, conducts an investigation. If satisfied that the sick person needs assistance, the Foundation certifies the individual to the Baptist Hospital for treatment.

At the same time, the hospital, through the new annex, is able to offer greater facilities to negro pay patients.

The R. H. Green Foundation is headed by H. V. Watkins, Jackson attorney and civic leader. F. J. Lotterhos is vice president and A. L. Green, secretary, of the Foundation.

New \$75,000 Hospital To Be Erected At Mound Bayou



Daily Worker
12-1-39
This is the drawing made by McKissack and McKissack, Nashville architects, of the proposed new \$75,000 hospital to be erected by the Knights of Pythias and Daughters of Tabor at Mound Bayou, Miss. The newly-planned institution will have a fifty-bed capacity. Mayor B. A. Green of the all-colored community, and other officials are anxiously awaiting construction of the health unit. Modern features to be included will be a non-glare nursery, special nurse and physician call system and a complete set of offices and reception rooms for visitors.

\$75,000 HOSPITAL TO BE ERECTED BY MOUND BAYOU CITIZENS



Citizens of Mound Bayou, Miss., seeking with a renewed determination to bring order out of chaos, have received the plans and specifications for the construction of a \$75,000 fifty-bed hospital, to be erected by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Jurisdiction of Mississippi. The plans and specifications for the health unit were drawn and arranged by the nationally-known architects, McKissack and McKissack, Nashville, Tenn. Headed by Mayor B. A. Green and Prof. P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the citizens of the recently tragedy-ridden town of Mound Bayou are busily engaged in promoting a unique civic and health program. They are receiving the unlimited co-operation of local, State and national medical authorities in their effort to erect a modern and serviceable hospital for their community. In a statement to Calvin McKissack, partner in the firm of McKissack and McKissack, Mayor is intending to enter upon an expansion program that will be beneficial to every citizen of our community." Professor Smith, in a statement regarding the hospital, expressed himself as regarding the raising of the health standards of Mound Bayou as being of prime importance to the city and State of Mississippi. The hospital, according to Mississippi medical authorities, will render a much-needed service.

ing physicians and the nursing staff. The plans provide for surgical units, clinical divisions, diet kitchens, private, semi-private wards and public, all located in one building scheme. The nurses' home is adjacent to the hospital. Comfort is assured by special insulation and acoustical treatments of all ceilings throughout the plant.

In Nashville, a spokesman for the architectural firm of McKissack and McKissack declared that the hospital had been planned to provide the utmost convenience for patients, attend-

NURSING INSTRUCTOR AT HOMER PHILLIPS HOSPITAL IS FIRED

ed by the Mayor. Their discharge, all, 12 student nurses had been also rests with the board. Miss summoned in Miss Brown's de-Brown received her notice of sus-fense. Hospital Commissioner pension, as well as a letter of Thompson said that he advised dismissal, from Superintendent of Superintendent Harrison that it Nurses Harrison as being based would be unwise to permit the upon the recommendation of the student nurses to attend the hear-Board of Municipal Nurses. Hos-ings.

pital Commissioner Thompson Statements from Superintendent complacently commented that Miss of Nurses Harrison as well as Brown's discharge had evidently Miss Barnes, assistant to Miss been carried out in compliance Smith, are also expected to be with city ordinances. made at the adjourned hearing.

Reasons given for Miss Brown's discharge were: (1) Inability to how she had difficulty in getting co-operate with her co-workers. (2) Miss Barnes, who was to be her Unwise and unfair treatment of assistant in the practical nursings certain students and (3) Unpro-arts course, to attend a confer-
fessional conduct in the criticismence in the office of Miss Eard-
of co-workers to the students andmann when she first arrived. Later
In discussing professional problems she learned from Miss Barnes that
with an outside agency. she and Miss Eardmann had not

All of these reasons were denied on speaking terms for some by witnesses testifying in Misstime and that she would not have Brown's behalf.

Y Dr. Oral S. McClellan, superin-not been a newcomer.

pendent of the hospital, told of his high regard for her work and spirit of cooperation and how Dr. Henry S. Hampton, medical director of the institution, had often praised her, rating her as being even superior to Miss Massey, the woman generally regarded as being the Dean of Negro Nurses. A letter was sent by Dr. Hampton who was unable to be present.

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, who had been named as the "outside agency" in the charges against Nurse Brown, denied that the young woman had discussed conditions at the hospital with him at any time prior to her discharge. He said that he had met

her upon the recommendation of the president of the National Nurses Association, who wrote to him when Miss Brown came here from New York. Considerable speculation is rife as to why Miss Barnes, who had been under fire before, was permitted to retain her job while Miss Brown was discharged. It has

Both Mrs. Minnie Dames, dietitian at the hospital and Miss Artha Henkle, supervisor of the colored nurses home, praised Miss Brown for her spirit of cooperation. Miss Henkle, a nurse for 22 years, further stated that Su-

perintendent Harrison had often lauded Miss Brown's work as well as her ability to arouse enthusiasm and interest on the part of the students. On the other hand, she said that Miss Emma Lee Jane Barnes, another named in the list of Miss Brown's accusers, had a long record for being troublesome. She quoted several white supervisors at the hospital in support of her statements.

Testimony on the part of student nurses, alleged mistreatment of whom formed the basis for the second charge, is being taken pending resumption of the hearings. In

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16—(Special)—White city officials last week began to feel the pressure of an aroused citizenry when, after yielding to protests, hearings were started in behalf of Miss Mary Lee Brown, rated as one of the outstanding nurses of the present era, not fully accredited in other who was fired from her position states. In other words, Homer at Home Phillips Hospital on Phillips graduates, going to a Tuesday February 7, 7 and given number of states, such as New York, do not receive reciprocal rat- she could remain at the hospital and must work in hospitals for the next 15 days and receive or institutions in those states with her pay. the rank and pay of attendants.

The hearings, which began at the Municipal Court Buildings office of the health department, were continued until Friday, February 17 due to the fact that Attorney Sidney Redmond, president of the N.A.A.C.P., had speeches scheduled for Springfield, Illinois and Minneapolis, Minnesota this week. He was assisted in taking defense statements by Attorneys Robert L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy. A surprisingly large number of Negroes attended the hearing before the Board of Municipal Nurses and an all-white group.

Miss Brown came to St. Louis in September, 1938, to be practical nursing arts instructress at the new \$3,000,000 Homer G. Phillips city hospital for colored. She came to the city with a brilliant record, having earned her degree at Columbia university following her graduation from Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in New York City. Among the responsible positions she has held were those with the Henry Street and East Harlem Nursing Associations, the Lincoln Hospital Social Service Department and the New York Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund's summer activities.

During the hearing it was brought out that the Homer Phillips School of Nurse Training is

Hospital Official Appoints Estelle Massey to Post

Placing Negro in Position Result of Efforts By Leading Citizens; Many Comment on Filling of Office

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) — Miss G. Estelle Massey, known by many as Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle or Mrs. Bedford N. Riddle, of Akron, Ohio, former St. Louisan, was appointed last week as superintendent of nurses at Homer G. Phillips hospital by Dr. Ralph Thompson, hospital commissioner, to succeed Miss Virginia Harrison, white.

Miss Harrison, whose resignation from the hospital takes effect December 30, will become director of nurses at the St. Luke's hospital of San Francisco.

The appointment of Miss Massey, coming much as a surprise to many leaders, is the result of many conferences and meetings opposing the retention of a supervisor of nurses, white, when a capable, and proved, well qualified Negro woman might take the position.

Miss Massey is scheduled to arrive in the city in time to assume her new position, which becomes vacant January 1, 1940. Known to many here, she received her professional education at City Hospital No. 2. Later she attended Teachers college, Columbia university, where she received a Master's degree. At Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., she did a very constructive piece of work.

As president of the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the leader was quite active. She is now chairman of the educational committee.

Coincident with the completion of the three-million Homer G. Phillips hospital came agitation for an all-Negro personnel. For many months the position became the bugbear of the institution, many citizens contending that a white supervisor should not be retained. Various committees were organized and many protests made. Several names were suggested of capable possible appointees, among them being that of Miss Massey.

Appointment Confirmed

The appointment of Miss Massey was confirmed by Dr. O'Brien, assistant to Dr. Thompson, who, when the Call asked for an interview, was unable to respond because of illness. Mrs. Marion Blossom, chairman of the board of nurses, could not be reached.

Following confirmation of the appointment the Call made contact with various leaders, all of whom

were elated over the naming of the new successor.

Dr. W. A. Younge, president-elect of Pan-Missouri Medical association, physician in chief at St. Mary's Infirmary, assistant director of medicine and cardiologist at Homer G. Phillips, said: "We rejoice in the appointment. Mrs. Riddle is quite a competent individual and would be an asset to the school. All agencies should work with her to make a bigger and better school of nursing."

"In our rejoicing, let us not forget to give praise to those white persons who did real pioneering. I think of Miss Martin, first superintendent of nurses, the late Miss Helmkamp, who gave her life for the institution, and last, but not least, the present superintendent, Miss Harrison, who has done much for the school."

"We shall all work together under one of our own for a bigger and greater school of nursing."

Dr. A. N. Vaughn, national president-elect of the National Medical association, in a special statement said: "The appointment of Mrs. Riddle, who received her early training at City hospital No. 2, to the position of superintendent of nurses at Homer G. Phillips brings to the staff of that institution a woman well trained, both experientially and educationally. I have followed her career with professional interest and feel, without the least doubt, that the program Mrs. Riddle will carry forward will be of outstanding and definite advantage to the city at large. The consideration given so qualified a person brings to fruition a program initiated several years ago to have capable Negro workers at the hospital."

More Comments

Dr. Robert N. Scott, president of the Mound City Medical Forum said: "The appointment of Mrs. Riddle as superintendent of nurses is a distinct step forward in the administration of municipal hospitals. It shows a liberal and just attitude on the part of officials of the nursing board. According to records she

Breaks Precedent in St. Louis



MRS. ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE of Akron, Ohio, who is a former president of the National Association of Graduate Nurses, has been named super-

intendent of nurses at Homer Phillips hospital in St. Louis. Other nurse superintendents have been white. Citizens campaigned for a Negro head.

is well qualified. The Mound City Medical Forum heartily endorses her appointment as superintendent of nurses."

Frank L. Williams, chairman of the board, reached Wednesday afternoon would not confirm the appointment. He stated that the board had not officially taken recognition of the appointment.

Mrs. Anna Lee Hill Scott, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., said: "I am happy that Mrs. Riddle is able to come to the city to take the position. She is experienced in the field, not only of nursing per se, but in the promotion of the work."

Plans Acceptance

Dr. E. O. Massey, brother of Mrs. Riddle, stated that in a recent communication from her she expressed her intention of accepting the offer. In May 1937 a citizens committee,

Miss Eula Chrismon, prominent nurse and teacher at Turner open air school, said: "Speaking for the local graduate nurses association, I want to say that we are very happy over the appointment. All the nurses, I am sure, will rally 100 percent to her and try to make Homer Phillips as professional as possible."

Baptist Head Speaks

F. Z. Wilson, president of the State Baptist Sunday school convention and a member of the citizens' board which made efforts to have a qualified appointment made said: "We appreciate the fact that our efforts have reached fruition. We have always fought for Mrs. Riddle. She would have come last year except for certain difficulties. In every way she is qualified."

Miss Ethel M. Fraser, superintendent of Peoples' said: "I am glad to know of the appointment of Mrs. Riddle. She is, I feel, well qualified for the position."

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, national president of the National Bar association, said: "The appointment of Mrs. Riddle shows what can be accomplished when we work together. It transcends party politics. The victory should inspire us to tackle the many other glaring discriminations confronting us daily. The spirit of the student nurses should be improved."

A statement on the appointment could not be secured from the hospital. Dr. McClellan is out of the city.

composed or interested local individuals held several meetings always with the purpose of proposing a change in the administrative nursing setup at the school. In July 1939 the committee asked for the appointment of a board, after the suggestion was made by the late Dr. McPheeters.

Executive Secretary O. O. Morris of the Y. M. C. A., said: "I am glad to hear that the city has come to realize the importance of placing competent people in positions to serve their own people. It is certainly to the credit of St. Louisans to recognize the ability of Mrs. Riddle."

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League, receiving notice of the appointment, said: "I am very glad to hear of the appointment. I feel Mrs. Riddle is in every way qualified for the position."

Negro Hospital Group To Hold 4th Conference

Mercy Hospital Scene Of Meeting Next Week; 15 Active Members

With representatives from Negro hospitals throughout the nation expected to be present, the fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators will be held here Monday and Tuesday, January 16 and 17, at Mercy hospital, with Dr. Henry M. Minton, superintendent, as host.

Full membership is limited to those hospitals fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, with associate and general memberships granted to those conditionally approved by the college of surgeons. There are 15 active memberships in the conference and several associates.

Guest Consultant

The guest consultant of the meeting will be Dr. Basil C. McLean of the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York. Other guests will be: Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro Health of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Medical School of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Rufus Rorem, hospital expert of Chicago, Ill.

On Monday evening Mercy Hospital will entertain at the smoker in Phillips Auditorium the delegates, members of the Mercy Hospital staff and men interested in hospital administration.

The agreement reached at the conference last year whereby hospitals will not mail contracts to internes prior to January 1 of each year will be up for review in an effort to see how well the plan has worked, it was announced.

Officers of the organization include Albert W. Dent, of Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans, chairman; Betty Jenkins Phillips, Baltimore, vice chairman, and Dr. John W. Lawlah of Provident hospital, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

HOSPITAL HEADS TO MEET IN PHILLY

RE-ELECTED



DR. JOHN W. LAWLAH, medical director of Provident hospital in Chicago, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the National Conference of Hospital Administrators which held their 1939 confab at Mercy hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16 and 17. The 1940 conference will be held at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn. (Story on page 13).

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—(By ANP)—With representatives from Negro hospitals throughout the nation expected to be present, the fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators will be held here Monday and Tuesday, January 16 and 17, at Mercy hospital, with Dr. Henry M. Minton as host.

Full membership is limited to those hospitals fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, with associate and general memberships granted to those conditionally approved by the college of surgeons. There are 15 active memberships in the conference and several associates.

Among those scheduled to appear on program are Dr. Basil C. McLean, medical director of Strong Memorial hospital of the University of Rochester, who will conduct round table discussions; Dean Numa P. G. Adams of the Howard University Medical school, D. C.; and Dr. Rufus Rorem, hospital expert of Chicago, Ill.

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Builds Spite Maternity Hospital

PLAINFIELD, N. J. — So that there will be a lasting monument of his dislike of Jersey justice and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Samuel W. Rushmore, 66-year-old millionaire inventor, on Saturday ordered a \$220,000 maternity hospital for Negro women erected as a "hate project" on his nine-acre show place here. Top of clear site he engaged a crew of 1250 workers to cut down 1,250 trees.

When the hospital is built, Rushmond said he plans to sail around the world in search of another place to live. "It must be a spot which Jersey politicians never visit. There must be such a place. If Jersey politicians go to heaven, then I prefer to go to hell."

The millionaire blames Mayor Hague for blocking a \$255,000 damage suit which Rushmond filed against his divorced wife's lawyer. In 1936 he sued his wife, Mrs. Hazel Opie Rushmond, for divorce, won the case but she was awarded alimony.

Subsequently the ex-Mrs. Rushmond filed a series of suits against her husband and forced him to pay back alimony amounting to \$68,000. He filed a counter suit against her attorney, Merritt Lane of Newark but the Chancery Court and the Court of Errors refused to allow the suit to be tried. Rushmond blamed Hague for that declaring that Hague brought pressure on the judges.

Rushmore's state of mind was not eased either by his old friend, State Senator Charles E. Loizeaux for whom he campaigned last election for Loizeaux supported the appointment of Hague's son to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

"I want to get out of New Jersey and never see the state again," the millionaire told reporters.

Jerseyites Plan Testimonial For Tuskegee's New Hospital Director

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27—Plans for the testimonial dinner to be given by the citizens of North Jersey for Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the B. T. Washington community hospital, are nearing completion, according to an announcement by Rev. J. C. Nelson, chairman of the arrangement committee. The dinner will take place at the Kreuger auditorium, Friday, Oct. 27, and will be joined in by many of Dr. Kenney's co-workers.

Dr. Kenney leaves shortly to resume directorship of the John A. Andrews hospital at Tuskegee institute, where he served as personal physician for Dr. Washington and medical director for 22 years.

Among tentative speakers are Dr. John B. Hall, Boston; Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa.; Drs. Walter G. Crump, Peter M. Murray, E. P. Roberts, and C. M. Powell of New York; Dr. John P. Turner, Philadelphia; Drs. Lester E. Clee and Wells P. Eagleton of Newark; Fred R. Moore and Jesse O. Thomas, Saybrook, Conn., and Mrs. Chellis Austin, and Mrs. Maxwell Barus of Newark.

Dr. Kenney came to Newark in September 1924 and finding that with few exceptions the 150 Race doctors of New Jersey were completely shut out of state and most private hospitals, he immediately saw the need for a community hospital. He was further moved in this direction by the fact that no New Jersey hospital trained either Race nurses or internes.

Experiencing, along with other doctors the necessity of treating patients in their offices, he made his first effort towards establishing a community hospital in 1926 although it was not until September 1927 that the doors of the hospital were thrown open. In 1934, Dr. Kenney decided to donate the hospital to the community. It is now a community project.

Dr. J. Kenney Retires From N.J. Position

NEWARK, Nov. 3—A score of nationally prominent speakers lauded Dr. John A. Kenney, retiring head of the Booker T. Washington Memorial hospital, at a testimonial banquet Friday night in Kruegers auditorium on the eve of his departure for Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where he assumed duties November 1 as director of the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital.

Among the scheduled speakers were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, but both had to attend the Roosevelt Memorial award dinner in New York the same night, and this alone prevented their appearance in person. Telegrams from each were read to the 400 assembled guests.

Speakers were: Dr. John A. Turner of Philadelphia, Dr. Walter G. Crump of Howard university, Rev. W. P. Hayes, Rev. T. T. Tucker, Rev. John G. Martin and Rev. Don Ivan Patch of Newark; Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York; Frank P. Chisholm of Tuskegee, Miss Petra Pinn and Mrs. Maxwell Barus of Montclair; Dr. L. Greeley Brown of Elizabeth, Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York, Dr. Kenney who made a brief but brilliant closing address; Rev. J. C. Nelson, Dr. Hamilton Garner of Newark and Dr. J. C. Stubbs of Philadelphia.

Superintendent



JAMES H. LEWIS, who has recently been appointed superintendent of the Community Hospital of Newark, N. J., succeeding Dr. John A. Kenney. Mr. Lewis was formerly connected with the Burrell Memorial Hospital of Roanoke, Va.

Roanoker Gets New Job In New Jersey

ROANOKE, Va. — James H. Lewis, who has been connected with the Burrell Memorial Hospital of Roanoke, Va., has been appointed superintendent of the Community Hospital, Newark, N. J., succeeding Dr. John A. Kenney, former superintendent, who has been appointed director of the John Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Lewis, who has made an enviable record in his position at Burrell Memorial, has been connected with the institution for about four years. He took an active part in civic activities. Mr. Lewis is a graduate of West Virginia State College with a B. S. degree in business administration. He attended the Hospital Administration Institute at the University of Chicago.

Previous to his connection with

the Burrell Memorial Hospital, Mr. Lewis was employed by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is a 33rd degree Mason. He started work at his new position Nov. 1.

Dr. John A. Kenney Is Honored By Friends On Eve Of Leaving For Hospital Post In Tuskegee, Ala.

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Mr. Chisolm of Tuskegee Institute declared that "Dr. Kenney is needed at Tuskegee to save a bad situation. He is needed on the administrative staff. It was he who saved the fate of John A. Andrews Hospital when the trustees were thinking of curtailing its work. Besides Dr. Carver is in poor health and we want to conserve

his strength by having Dr. Kenney take over part of the administration."

Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York lauded Dr. Kenney as "a man of unimpeachable integrity and a superabundance of common sense." He termed the family of Dr. Kenney as one unrivalled in America for dignity and refinement.

Dr. Frank Hargraves called Dr. Kenney a "man of character." Dr. John B. Hall described Dr. Kenney when he was an interne at Freedman's Hospital in Washington.

The Rev. W. P. Hayes said during his fifteen years of residence in Newark Dr. Kenney had woven his personality into the entire community. He cited Dr. Kenney's organization of the Community Hospital and declared Newark was saddened at losing him.

Dr. Walter G. Crump quoted from his own poetry for the occasion. Dr. L. Greeley Brown of Elizabeth cited the history of the Community Hospital and how Dr. Kenney had brought it into membership in the Essex County Hospital Association, the American Hospital Association and the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York said even if Negroes were admitted to all white hospitals, a colored hospital was needed just the same so that there would exist "a vehicle for the expression of the charitable instinct by the race."

Dr. John F. Turner, Philadelphia police surgeon and former president of the American Medical Association, lauded the selection of Dr. Kenney to take over the John A. Andrews Hospital.

In his responding speech Dr. Kenney described how he started out, the son of ex-slave parents, John and Mrs. Kenney, sr. and as a child, accumulated a capital of 14 cents. From this memory he bridged the gap of years, the development of the Memorial Hospital, his work in the National Medical Association and then concluded by saying: "All that I am or hope to be I owe to these two people — my parents."

John A. Kenney, jr., student at Bates College and Mrs. Kenney were introduced. The other three Kenney children are away at school. The family will not join Dr. Kenney at Tuskegee until later.

Rev. J. C. Nelson, master of ceremonies, introduced Dr. Kenney by reading a brief biography of him. Dr. Kenney is editor and founder of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

The Rev. J. C. Martin, another speaker, is superintendent of the St. Barnabas Hospital of Newark.

Dr. Eugene Dibble of Howard University, Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., W. R. Valentine of Bordentown Manual Training School and many others sent letters lauding Dr. Kenney.

Dr. Kenney has resided here since 1924 and founded the Kenney Memorial Hospital in 1927. In 1935 he turned the hospital over to the colored people of Newark and it was renamed the Booker T. Washington Memorial Hospital.

The testimonial committee included Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. George Corrin, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Terry, C. M. Fennell, Mrs. Susie McGriff, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, Frank T. Liveright, Mrs. Chellie Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Barus, Owen A. Halady, Rev. T. T. Tucker, Rev. A. L. Davis, Ivor H. Jones, Mrs. Grace Goodwine.

Rev. W. L. Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. L. G. Brown, Rev. C. C. Weathers, Mrs. Hattie C. Brown, Atty. Logan McWilson, Dr. J. O. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Inge, Dr. H. F. Inge, Miss Alone Simpkinom, Mrs. B. N. Cobb, Mrs. Lessie Newman, Miss Garnett Henderson, Mrs. L. H. Ader, A. W. Hardy, Melvin Johnson, Mrs. Georgianna Robinson, Mrs. Cora Alexander, Mrs. Laura Shakelford, Mrs. Martha Davis, Bravel N. Nesbitt, E. L. Dimitry.

Mrs. Elwiser Hilton, V. R. May, H. D. Burrell, Colson Woody, Fred R. Clark, Miss Ethel Ceasar, Mrs. Mary Freeman, Rev. N. R. Olphin, J. H. Beckett, Rev. L. B. Ellerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sammons, Atty. and Mrs. Oliver Randolph, Rev. J. H. Burkes and Dr. R. V. Sims.

Charlotte, N. C., News
February 9, 1939

Morris Urges Home Be Made Negro Annex

Wants Industrial Home For Hospital

Definite action looking to the establishment of the present Mecklenburg Industrial Home as a Negro annex for the Mecklenburg Sanatorium will be taken at next Monday's meeting of the Board of County Commissioners. Commissioner Harvey Morris said today. The Industrial Home, he said, has failed in its purpose as a corrective haven for fallen women, but offers an exceptional opportunity to combat the scourge of tuberculosis among members of the Negro race.

"We have investigated the idea," Mr. Morris said. "Dr. Seay, the Sanatorium superintendent, has gone all over the Industrial Home plant with us and pronounces it practicable. With the expenditure of less than \$1,000 we can fill the building for beds for more than 100 Negro tubercular patients—and that, I think, is better than spending \$60,000 to \$75,000 for the construction of an annex at the hospital. By conforming to certain regulations we would be able to get internes from the medical schools as assistants at the hospital. The plan has all the indications of a fine solution to a definite problem. I will propose this disposition of the matter at the meeting of the board next Monday."

The Industrial Home abolishment bill came up before the Legislature several weeks ago and after having passed the House, was held up in the Senate pending further discussion.

Duke Tobacco Fortune Aids Race Hospitals In Carolina

Notes Trend To Merger of Many Small Institutions

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(A N P)—

The 13th annual report of the Hospital Section, Duke Endowment, for the year 1937, was submitted recently by Dr. W. S. Rankin, Endowment medical director, G. A. Allen, chairman of the board of trustees, New York City. The report was significant in that it showed to what extent Negroes of the Carolinas benefit by the hospital program of the Endowment, founded in 1924 by the multi-millionaire Duke family, world-famed tobaccoists.

The interesting report, referring to Negroes, states in part: "There are a number of important factors that influence the multiplication of hospitals. One of these is the existence of hospitals for Negroes operating under different management from other hospitals in the same community for white patients only, or for both white and Negro patients. There are 19 such hospitals in the Carolinas in 17 different communities, but in six of these communities there are also hospitals that admit both races."

FOUR ARE SMALL

"Of the 19 hospitals, four are very small proprietary institutions operated by Negro physicians. Of the 15 non-profit hospitals in this group, three were founded by religious organizations as missionary enterprises. They are among the oldest hospitals in the Carolinas, and it would be difficult to incorporate this interest and support with that of other hospitals in the same community. The other 12 non-profit hospitals are operated by various types of community organizations.

"One reason for the existence of separate hospitals for Negroes is the training of Negro physicians

and nurses. A difficulty in the way of accomplishing this worthy objective is lack of necessary financial support to provide a high type of hospital service. In 1937, the 15 non-profit Negro hospitals reported 38 per cent of the day's of care free, as compared with 31 per cent free in 23 non-profit hospitals for white patients only.

"Average cost per day in the Negro hospitals was \$2.19 and \$4.06 in hospitals for white patients. Only three of the 19 Negro hospitals are on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons.

DECREASE SEEN

"As a group the Negro hospitals are decreasing in importance. In 1924, there were 20 Negro hospitals and they cared for 11,144 patients, of 10 per cent of all patients. In 1937, the 9 such hospitals cared for 10,546 patients, or four per cent of the total. Indications are that in time the smaller units will merge with other hospitals in the community or pass out of existence. One such merger occurred during 1937.

"In the larger centers of population these separate hospitals for Negroes may continue to exist as training centers for Negro physicians and nurses."

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
April 4, 1939

Commissioners Reach Agreement With Negro Hospital Board

year at any rate.

Following an appearance of P. W. Garland, chairman of the board of the Gaston county colored hospital, before the board of county commissioners and a later conference with a committee from the Gaston county medical society, the affairs of the hospital began to clear up, and it appeared that it might not have to close up as had been threatened on account of the absence of a staff, and the failure of the physicians and surgeons of the county to do any operating.

The upshot of the whole conference was that the county commissioners adopted the suggestion of the county medical society that fees of one-half the amount usually charged private patients, be charged for the charity work of the county, be paid to the physicians, the maximum fee to be \$25.

There has long been a misunderstanding and lack of co-operation between the physicians and county commissioners over this matter, and it looked for a time as if the colored hospital might have to be closed up.

The judge and arbiter of who should be classed as charity patients, as paying patients and as "dead-beats," is Miss Agnes Thomas, head of the welfare department. Physicians and surgeons will take her recommendation as to who the charity patients are.

The committee from the medical society was composed of Drs. McG. Anders, J. Lee Robinson, John C. Quickel and Herman S. Powell.

The committee made it plain that they had not the power to make any agreement with the board at this time, that they had been sent merely as an advisory body, and that action on the suggestion as to pay would have to come from a full meeting of the society. It appeared however, from the tone of the conversation and from the harmony and good feeling that existed, that the suggestion would be adopted that is for the remainder of this

A further provision of the agreement between the doctors and the board of county commissioners had to do with what is called emergency cases. Miss Thomas is to determine what is charity in an emergency case and what is not, and the physicians and hospitals are to inform her within 48 hours after the admission of an emergency patient, injured in accident, or who has become suddenly ill in the night, or for any cause whatever, where she has not been consulted beforehand. It was agreed that a 24 hour limit was preferable, but the 48 hour limit was agreed upon in order to take care of conditions that might arise over the week-end when a longer period would be necessary before notifying Miss Thomas, say, accidents Saturday afternoon and night, when her office was closed.

In short, in an emergency case, which is to be decided by the physicians, Miss Thomas is to decide whether or not it is a charity case.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
April 24, 1939

Negro Health Week Is Observed, Perquimans

Hertford, Apr. 24.—Under the direction of the WPA, adult education teachers, Negro Health Week has been observed here.

Sermons at the churches on hygiene and sanitation were delivered, lectures in public meetings were given, health posters and placards were set up in conspicuous places.

Yards were cleaned, old cans and rubbish removed, houses screened against flies and mosquitoes and a general repairing to all buildings was carried out successfully.

Over one thousand (1,000) pamphlets on health and general diseases were distributed among

the community folks. John F. Whitehurst of Elizabeth City, and Odessa Burke of Hertford, are the adult illiteracy teachers for Perquimans. Over 200 illiterate have been enrolled to date in classes. Sixty percent of these are below third grade. Twenty-five percent have been taught to read and to write their names.

Scott's Neck, N.C. Commonwealth
April 21, 1939

Public Health Program For Negroes Progresses

Raleigh—North Carolina's public health program for its Negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, it was pointed out here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer.

"Since 1936" Dr. Reynolds said, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race.

"In addition to this, Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six Negro dentists, working in the public schools; thirty-eight public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics.

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. I think the idea of National Negro Health Week is splendid, and I will be glad when all the States have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any one day, or season, for calling this work to the attention of the people but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention."

That hospital scheme, not the work of jackass Negroes,
For they know the racket they are trying to play,
But, 'tis the golden dream of Jim Crow Negroes,
Who will gladly sell their race, whenever they can make it
pay!

W. L. ANDERSON

Annihilates argument of writer to Cincinnati Post, advocating Segregation. The following excerpt from his dynamic reply, is doubly valuable in these times, where love of money, oft displaces reverence for honor!
—Dabnev.

Most courageous and logical was the reply, an excerpt from which we reproduce, sent to the Cincinnati Post, by Mr. Wm. L. Anderson, an old citizen, well-known writer and "Pioneer Printer," in answer to an article that appeared in that publication April 10. The author of said article, "excessively diplomatically" suggests, a segregated hospital for the colored citizens of this city! Mr. Anderson has ever fought for real citizenship, and now in the winter of life, sets for our young folk, a golden example in true Americanism, so radically different from "Jim Crowism," and proves conclusively, that "there are still men in Denmark." Dabnev.

"If the General Hospital of Cincinnati, supported by public funds, fails to grant all citizens equal privileges in its use, the remedy is not in the establishment of a 'Jim Crow' institution of a similar character, in order to avoid giving those privileges. Such a step would be an extravagant duplication of a governmental function as well as providing undemocratic segregation at public expense.

By a similar benevolent intent Hitler has driven the Jews from Germany and sent them scampering for refuge to the four corners of the world. In fact, I think he would explain his acts in the same language as Helen Avery's, namely to prevent their "impinging on our (her) group."

The establishment of separate departments in government by law, would make our proclamation of Democracy an anachronism and misrepresentative, while we are trying to impress the world with the purity of our ideals as a liberty loving society.

"Jim Crowism" is the worst type of discrimination imaginable. It savors on the theory which produced ninety million "untouchables" for India; introduced and multiplied the cruel ghettos of Continental Europe, and made Africa the slave market of the world.

Therefore, the purchase of St. Mary's Hospital, intended to cure race

discrimination by race segregation, is an aggravation rather than an alleviation of the disease which attracts Helen Avery's misguided solicitude. She also suggests that her views are in accord with those of persons at City Hall. That fact alone would arouse my suspicion of her philosophy, for I have never found the City Hall over crowded with liberal thinkers. Again Helen Avery charges that the opposition of the colored people themselves have heretofore prevented the acceptance of her idea. This shows that they translate the idea of a democratic society more intelligently than she does.

In brief in stressing my disagreement with the Avery proposal, I will say that the colored citizen takes the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution with the same sincerity that he takes his Bible. And furthermore, he believes that defense of the principles contained therein, even at the cost of his life, is his sacred duty. So feeling, he considers any expedient which tends to construe them otherwise, is an unforgivable disloyalty to the truth contained in those fundamental ordinances of our democracy. And nowhere in these immortal documents will Helen Avery find a word or thought upon which to hang her argument in favor of a "Jim Crow Hospital" for Cincinnati—W. L. Anderson.

Entire Board Of Directors, Business Manager Are Ousted

Long-Expected Explosion Takes
Place at Leading Institution;
Others May Feel Ouster Blow

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)—The long-expected explosion at Mercy hospital, one of the leading and approved hospitals operated by Negroes, took place last week, as the entire board of directors was asked to resign, the business manager was dropped and steps taken to reorganize the 32-year-old institution.

With more alarm in what is not said and not known, rather than in what is known, there are rumors of laxities in money matters and gross inefficiencies in the administrative departments of the hospital.

Dropped was Fleming D. Tucker, Among the directors resigning for 20 years assistant superintendent and business manager. He was given a "leave of absence" without pay for incompetency.

OTHERS EXPECT MOVE

Others who are expected to be affected in some fashion by the present state of affairs are Dr. Henry Minton, beloved superintendent and medical director; Dr. Eugene Hinson, assistant director, and Miss Lulu Warlick, superintendent of the Nurses training school.

Supported by both the state and the Community fund, rumors have long had it that Mercy was to be reorganized, especially since the Community fund has been finding it difficult to raise money for all the institutions needing it.

With the fund calling the signals, a study was authorized, with an eye to making economies. W. A. Dent, business manager of Flint-Goodridge hospital in New Orleans, and Dr. C. Rufus Rorem, of the American Hospital association, were called to Philadelphia and what they found is responsible for the drastic action here reported.

TWO NEW DIRECTORS RESIGN

REFUSE TO COMMENT

Every member of the board refused to comment on the situation beyond referring all inquiries to either Mr. Biddle or Herbert E. Millen, attorney of the hospital.

Mercy hospital is located in West Philadelphia on a beautiful campus, once occupied by the Philadelphia (Episcopal) Divinity school. It is well equipped and has a large ward and outpatient leading physicians served their internship at Mercy.

In a statement on Wednesday Mr. Tucker would only say this about his dropping: "I don't want to say anything damaging to myself, to the institution, to my friends at Mercy or to the reorganization plans. I don't know where I am going to fit into the picture after reorganization. I have been at Mercy for 20 years. I may have more to say later."

Members of the Mercy board, in addition to those mentioned before, are John W. Harris, realtor; the Rev. John R. Logan, vicar, St. Simon's Episcopal church; Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, William S. Hagan, Francis Fisher Kane and Henry P. Patterson, member of the executive board of the Philadelphia NAACP, the latter two white.

Resigned, too, is the nonegenarian, Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips, president of the board, who was perhaps the leading spirit in the founding of the hospital, and who has been on its board ever since it was started.

In an official statement, Eric Biddle, executive secretary of the Community fund, said that "the Rosenwald fund greatly aided the study of Mercy's condition."

"The purpose of the proposed reorganization plan is to further strengthen and implement the medical services, finances and administrative efficiency of an institution that has given long and useful service to the community. Dr. H. M. Minton continues to act as superintendent of the hospital, a post he has occupied since the institution was founded."

Columbia S. C. Record
February 22, 1939

Combined Negro Hospitals Plan Formal March Opening

The formal opening of the Good Samaritan-Waverley hospital will be held some time in March, it was announced at a joint meeting of the board of directors and the Negro doctors of the hospital Tuesday.

Mrs. John M. Holmes, superintendent of the Greenville General hospital, addressed the meeting and commended the administration of the institution.

Miss Grace Steele is superintendent of the merged hospital which came into being January 4 when it was decided to merge the Good Samaritan and the Waverley. Miss Steele is past president of the South Carolina Nurses association and was a student of social work at the university of South Carolina for two years.

It was decided to use the Waverley building and equipment of the Good Samaritan was transferred to the new quarters. On one side of the present building is a nurse's home and on the other the residence of Dr. N. A. Jenkins founder of the hospital.

The Jenkins residence will be converted into a private unit and plans are being made for the conversion. It has also been decided to paint the interior of the nurses home.

The present personnel includes, besides Miss Steele, the following: Lillian North Crawford, superintendent of nurses, and Florence M. Edwards, night supervisor at the Good Samaritan. The services of a full-time laboratory technician have also been secured.

Miss Steele announced at the meeting that donations have already been offered toward the building of a new unit to supplement or take the place of the present frame structure.

Greenville, S. C. News
April 3, 1939

Duke Funds Received By Union Hospitals

UNION, Apr. 2.—Union county's two hospitals, the Wallace Thomson, and the Community, negro, participated in a recent distribution of funds from the Duke foundation. Wallace Thomson received \$885 and the Community hospital, \$1,191.

Columbia S. C. State
April 14, 1939

Negro Hospital Nurses' Home Is Being Renovated

Repairs and renovation work have been started on the Good Samaritan-Waverley hospital nurses' home through the gift fund, hospital officials said yesterday.

The interior of the home is being repainted and all usable furniture is being repaired. New individual beds are to be furnished.

On Easter Sunday Mrs. Sidney Groeschel's circle of Washington Street Methodist church donated medicine to the charity patients of the ward and sent gifts to each patient in the hospital.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 18, 1939

Fight On T. B. Being Pushed

Negro School Children To View Educational Film Tomorrow, Thursday

Greenville negro school children will see an educational picture at the Liberty theatre tomorrow and Thursday in connection with the Hopewell Tuberculosis association's early diagnosis campaign. Mrs. Dixon Pearce, chairman, said today.

Adult negroes from over the city will see the show, "Let My People Live" on Friday morning, she said. Employers have been asked to allow negro employees time off to see the picture.

A tuberculin-testing clinic at which 1,000 negroes will be examined will be held at the Phillis Wheatley center Friday afternoon in connection with the campaign. Dr. K. R. Brown, superintendent of the County sanitarium and Dr. J. N. Holtzclaw, county health officer, will supervise the clinic.

Special attention is being devoted to negroes this week in cooperation with a health week sponsored by negro organizations.

The early diagnosis campaign will extend through the month of April, Mrs. Pearce said. The campaign is

educational and is being carried on in an effort to have everyone examined for tuberculosis at least once a year.

Over 15,000 pieces of literature have already been distributed by the association. City and county school teachers and leaders received special bulletins on the disease.

Nine clinics are conducted at the Hopewell offices on North Richardson street each month. Clinics for whites are held each Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and on the second Wednesday in each month. Negro clinics are held on Friday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. A number of field clinics are also held by the association.

Anderson, S. C. Mail
April 29, 1939

NEGROES SUFFER HEAVY DEATH TOLL

56 Anderson County Negro Soldiers Were Victims Of Great World War

War department records show that 56 Anderson county negroes were either killed in action or died of disease during the World war. This is exactly the same number as white men who lost their lives although there were about four times as many white men in service as negroes.

Few of the negro soldiers were actually killed in action, and a vast majority of the casualties resulted from disease contracted while in the service. The death rate of negroes from disease was far higher than for whites. Negro soldiers, it was found, were not able to stand up under the hardship and exposure as well as their white soldiers, and as result many of them contracted pneumonia and tuberculosis, and many others died during the 1918 influenza epidemic.

Virtually all of the negro soldiers were in companies of drafted men, although a few joined volunteer regiments.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
April 29, 1939

COURSE IN HYGIENE PLANNED FOR NEGROES

Plans are being made for a six week's course in Home Hygiene to be taught at the negro NYA community center, it was announced yesterday by Miss Mary Roper, executive secretary of the Red Cross chapter of Anderson county.

The course will be taught by Mrs. J. R. Young and Miss Annabelle Dean.

Announcement of the course will be made Wednesday night at the health program to be given at the community center. Home Hygiene is a valuable part of the health program and it is hoped that a large number will take advantage of the classes which will be held at a date to be announced later. 7

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 18, 1939

Rural Areas Lead in Polio, Preliminary Figures Show

where the victim actually lived in the city or county. A "strictly provisional" breakdown of figures covering the incidence of infantile paralysis from November to early in August indicates that considerably more cases have been reported in rural areas than in cities and towns. A breakdown of the 344 cases reported up to August 3 to the office of Dr. G. E. McDaniel shows that 211 were rural cases and only 133 urban and of the urban cases 95 were reported from the city of Charleston. At that time 163 cases had been reported from the city of Charleston and Charleston county while 181 had been reported from the rest of the state. Sixty-eight rural cases were reported from Charleston county and 143 rural cases from the rest of the state. White cases outnumbered Negro by 172 to 161 while in 11 of the cases the race of the victim was not specified in the report. In the city of Charleston there were 51 Negro and 44 white cases while in urban areas in the rest of the state there were 43 white cases and only four Negro cases. In rural Charleston there were 23 white and 45 Negro cases while the figures for the rest of the state were 71 white and 61 Negro.

Dr. McDaniel stressed, however that the report had not yet been broken down with complete accuracy concerning the location of the cases since in many of the cases it was not specified in the report

General Hospital Here Admits 562 Patients in May, Report Discloses

Patient Days Show Increase Over Preceding Month; Finances Listed

A total of 262 patients were admitted to the three departments—white, negro and tuberculosis—of the Spartanburg General hospital in May for a total of 6,927 patient days, it was learned yesterday from the monthly report of James L. Rogers, superintendent of the hospital.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital in May represents an increase of 11 over the total number admitted in April, while the number of patient days increased by 618 from 6,309, the report disclosed.

The average number of patients confined daily in all departments of the hospital was 221, as compared with 210 in April; and the average number of charity patients confined daily to all departments of the hospital decreased from 141 to 132 in the two months.

Financial Statement

A financial statement attached to the main report shows that the hospital ended the month of May with a cash balance of \$12,233 after paying all bills; and that expenses during the month totaled \$19,877.38.

The average cost per patient for each day's hospitalization was \$2.61, the financial report further discloses.

Principal costs of the hospital's operation during May were listed as follows: Administrative, \$1,969.61; professional care of patients, \$6,503; household, \$2,051.95; maintenance, \$1,812.86; dietary, \$5,752.46; county health department, \$950.33; out-patient department (free clinics), \$282.48; and miscellaneous, \$554.69.

Cash on hand May 1 was listed as \$27,380.67, and receipts for the month as \$12,314.55. Claims paid during the month totaled \$27,619.83, leaving the balance May 31 of \$12,233.76.

Many Free Days

Of the total of 6,927 patient days listed for May, more than one half—4,173—were free patient days. A total of 2,711 were listed as full pay patient days; and 43 as part pay patient days.

During the 31-day period, 49 births and 41 deaths were recorded in all departments of the hospital.

A full report for the white division of the hospital follows:

Admissions: Charity, 164; part pay, 2; pay, 272; total, 438.

Births: Charity, 17; pay, 16; total, 33.

Patients treated: Charity, 225; part pay, 2; pay, 343; total, 570.

Patient days: Charity, 2,086; part pay, 4; pay, 2,432; total, 4,542.

Patients discharged: Charity, 171; part pay, 2; pay, 260; total, 433.

Many Discharged

Reason for discharge was itemized as follows:

As recovered: Charity, 4; part pay, 2; pay, 4; total, 10.

As improved: Charity, 136; part pay, 0; pay, 228; total, 364.

As unimproved: Charity, 4; pay, 2; total, 6.

Not treated: Charity, 13; pay, 13; total, 26.

Stillbirths: Charity, 1; pay, 1; total, 2.

Discharged within 12 hours: Charity, 1; pay, 7; total, 8.

Deaths within 48 hours: Charity, 6; pay, 6; total, 12.

Hospital deaths (after 48 hours admission): Charity, 8; pay, 7; total, 15.

The average number of patients daily in the white division of the hospital was 146; and the average number of charity patients daily was listed as 67.

Negro Division

A report for the negro division in May follows:

Admissions: Charity, 102; pay, 20; total, 122.

Births: Charity, 14; pay, 2; total, 16.

Number treated: Charity, 133; pay, 27; total, 160.

Patient days: Charity, 1,165; pay, 249; total, 1,414.

Patients discharged: Charity, 95; pay, 22; total, 117.

Deaths within 48 hours: Charity, 6; pay, 1; total, 7.

The average number of daily patients in May was 45, and the average number of daily charity patients was 37.

T. B. Hospital

The report from the tuberculosis department of the hospital includes the following statistics:

Admissions: Charity, 2.

Patients treated: Charity, 31; part pay, 2; total, 33.

Patient days: Charity, 873; part pay, 62; total, 935.

Patients discharged: Charity, 5.

Deaths: Charity, 1.

The average number of patients per day was 30; and the average number of charity patients per day was 28.

STATE WINNERS IN TUBERCULOSIS ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Hundreds of Students Enter

Names of the South Carolina winners in the sixth annual contest on tuberculosis conducted among Negro students in the high schools and colleges throughout the Nation were announced today by Mrs. Andrew Simkins, director of the Negro program of the South Carolina tuberculosis Ass'n. Among college students who wrote three hundred seventeen essays, winners were Esther Garrison, Avery institute, Charleston, \$15; Maxie Bell G. Pearson, State College, Orangeburg, \$10; and two third prizes of \$5 dollars each to Margaret Duncan of Avery Institute and Harold Wilson of State College.

Among the nine hundred fifty-five contestants in high schools, the winners were Esther Garrison, Charleston City Schools, \$10; Patricia Collins, Mather School, Camden, \$7; Edyth Hagood, Alledale County Tr. School, \$5. Five prizes of two dollars each were awarded to Elvin Boyce, Jefferson School, York; Mattie L. Matthis, Thomas Sanders School, Laurens; Edward Lewis, Allendale County Training School; Verdelle Williams, Mather School, Camden; and Robbie Peguees, Booker Washington School, Columbia.

This contest is conducted each year under the direction of Cameron St. C. Guild, M. D., director of the Negro program of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City. In South Carolina the contest was sponsored by the S. C. Tuberculosis Committee, John P. Burgess of Orangeburg, chairman.

The judges were Mrs. Hopton Paul, state supervisor of home demonstration; Robert Barrie, executive secretary of the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis Association and U. G. Teele, M. D., president of the Palmetto Medical Association.

Marked shortcomings noted in many papers were a misunderstanding of the real purpose of the tuberculin test, of the place of surgery in the treatment of tuberculosis, of the time limit in the cure, of the various phases of the Christmas Seal program, and of the great need of early casefinding through tuberculin test and X-ray in order to prevent the development of clinical symptoms. The public health aim in the modern tuberculosis case finding program is to teach the public to be sensible about the disease and to desire to find it before it begins its

havoc in their bodies.
Winners of national awards will be announced from New York later.

HOSPITALS- 1939

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
January 10, 1939

DR. POWERS TO SERVE AS SCHOOL HEAD AGAIN

County Court Praises Work Of Superintendent

Desks and tables of the Shelby County Courtroom which habitually are adorned only with the elbows of the court squires were laden with flowers yesterday, gifts from friends and associates of Dr. Sue Powers as she was appointed for her fifth four-year term as county school superintendent.

Dr. Powers, who is entering her 17th year as superintendent, was praised by Squire W. J. Bacon for her splendid character, national reputation as an educator and scholarly attainments. Dr. Powers thanked the Court for its unanimous approval of her appointment and after reviewing her department's record in recent years pointed out that the school system's achievements were made possible not through the efforts of one person but through the co-operation and interest of the County Court and county officials.

The Court approved payment of \$25,500, its share of funds to purchase additional ground on Dunlap near Court for the Negro Crippled Children's Hospital which the city will build as a unit of the John Gaston Hospital.

The court also approved payment of \$25,043.76 for the county's share of the Social Security program for the January-March quarter.

Certificates of good moral character were granted Charles C. Dailey and Nate Lenow.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
January 12, 1939

Negro Doctors Win In First Court Battle

Mitchell Overrules Demurrer Of City

Knoxville Negro physicians yesterday had won their first court skirmish in their effort to force the city to permit them to treat Negro patients at General hospital. Chancellor A. E. Mitchell overruled the city's demurrer,

which contended Chancery court was without jurisdiction and that insufficient grounds had been established for a lawsuit.

The suit, filed last Aug. 16 on relation of East Tennessee Hospital Association, four Negro physicians and two other persons, charges discrimination against Negro physicians at General hospital.

"Complainants are denied the privilege to operate upon their patients . . . on account of the unreasonable rules and regulations which were invented by the master minds to deprive the Negro physicians of their professional rights, the bill said. It said \$84,200 was obtained in donations by the East Tennessee Hospital Association and used in a Negro addition to General hospital.

"The white doctors never at any time contributed one penny to this new project," the bill declared, adding that the discriminations deprived the Negro physicians of their rights under the 14th amendment to the Constitution, the state Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Fayetteville, Tenn., News
April 13, 1939

Colored Citizens Start Drive Raise Funds For Local Colored Hospital

The Lincoln County Colored Hospital, of Fayetteville, has begun a drive for \$1,000 to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness against the hospital and to provide funds for operating expenses. This drive will continue for thirty days.

A committee, composed of a number of colored citizens of Fayetteville, will solicit funds for this purpose. They are: A. J. Simmons, Dr. L. M. Donaldson, Roscoe Bryson, John Hayes, A. J. Hickman, Ambrose Dobbins, Bud Flint, Ross Scott, Hattie Williams, Mary Taylor, Lee Cunningham, Mary Ashby, Homer Williams, Bud Briggs, Brother Childs, Alma Taylor, Jim Kertchaval, and Fred Eslick.

White people, as well as the colored people, are asked to make donations to this cause.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
May 3, 1939

Negro Hospital Site Approved By Council

The City Council last night adopted a committee recommendation calling for the purchase of the old Hubbard Hospital site and refitting of the building as a 200-bed hospital for Negroes.

The council voted, 21 to 5, to adopt a report filed by Harry Hite, chairman of the committee and sponsor of the move to create a Negro general hospital.

Several councilmen argued that the city was not financially able at this time to spend the estimated \$60,000 necessary to set up the Negro hospital.

Hite insisted that he was merely asking that the council recommend the advisability of the plan to the Board of Public Works.

The last paragraph of the report, however, states that the council shall recommend that "the city take such steps as are necessary to purchase and set up said old Hubbard Hospital for Negroes."

Hite said that he had the indorsement of Negro doctors and dentists in Nashville, several Negro civic and professional organizations and numerous prominent citizens, both white and Negro. He estimated that the site could be purchased for \$35,000 and that the hospital could be set up and equipped for \$25,000.

The council received and passed on first reading a draft of the privilege tax laws for 1939, which are an amendment to the revenue bill. It was referred to the finance committee for consideration and a later report.

The council adopted a resolution taking \$30,000 from the public property fund for the city's part in completing the \$250,000 city garage being constructed on Rolling Mill Hill with WPA labor. The garage will house all the rolling stock of the city and the \$30,000 will be made up by taking \$6,000 from each of the five departments whose equipment will occupy the building. The council also adopted a resolution accepting an offer made by Mrs. Pearl J. Ellis, owner of the site named for the new Caldwell School. Mrs. Ellis disagreed with the price set on her property by a jury of view and offered to sell for \$21,000, \$2,000 in excess of the jury's appraisal. The offer was accepted with the proviso that the owner pay all back taxes, liens, encumbrances, and turn over a clear title to the city.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
May 6, 1939

BETTER NOW

To the Editor:

God bless Governor Cooper, Commissioner Andrew Taylor, General Loser, Assistant General Harry Nichol, and Ben West. These kind of white people have more than been my friends. I wonder why we don't have more big-hearted Christian men like them. I am interested in the state institutions news, as I have had a daughter in the State Hospital for Negroes, and she has scars that will ever remain permanent. I am thankful to Mr. Taylor for ridding these places of attendants who say the patients must either practice immorality with them or bear the scars from fighting to save their virtue. I am sure the good kind leaders of the state do not wish such Negro help who will misuse the patients they place out there under their care.

JULIA F. HALL.
1507 Twelfth Avenue, North.
Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 17, 1939

City Loses Hospital Battle Negro Doctors

Files Answer To Suit In Chancery Court

The City of Knoxville, denied yesterday, in an answer to a Chancery Court suit, that Negro physicians are barred from practice in the Negro unit of Knoxville General Hospital, or that Negroes are discriminated against at the hospital.

The denial was made in a suit brought by the East Tennessee Hospital Association and others, which charged discrimination and refusal of the city to allow Negro physicians to treat their patients at the hospital.

Charity patients in the Negro and white units must be treated by staff physicians, the answer declared, but Negro physicians, otherwise qualified, may treat their pay patients. It cited 27 cases in which the following Negro physicians have treated patients at the hospital in the last two years: S. M. Clark, J. S. Pressnell, N. A. Henderson, H. M. Green and E. F. Lennon.

Negro internes are not received at General Hospital, the answer said, but Negro nurses are trained in the Negro wards and eight Negro nurses now are on duty there.

The Negro unit of General Hospital was added six years ago through funds furnished by philanthropists, city, county and by public donations.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
October 1, 1939

Negro Hospital Now Complete

**Installation of Equipment
to Make Opening Pos-
sible November 1**

The Norfolk Community Hospital for Negroes, a \$93,555 PWA project, has been completed in the northeast corner of Memorial Park and awaits only the installation of equipment before its opening about November 1, it was announced yesterday in the Department of Public Works.

Designed for 52 beds, the new brick and concrete structure will replace the present institution at Church and Rugby streets which the hospital corporation leases from the city of Norfolk.

Dedicate Norfolk's Hospital

**64 Patients Can
Get Care In New
\$95,000 Building**

Representatives of the city and federal governments, the medical profession, and the citizenry-at-large joined hands Sunday afternoon to dedicate formally the new \$95,500 building of Norfolk Community Hospital in the presence of nearly a thousand men and women who recognized in the occasion one of the important milestones in the city's history.

In addition to City Manager Charles B. Borland, who delivered the dedicatory address, two members of City Council, W. Darden, Jr., and dozens of other interested and influen-

white citizens.

Numerous out-of-town persons journeyed here for the exercises and to inspect the fireproof, three-story brick structure located on the northeast corner of Memorial Park and capable of housing 64 patients. Among them was a delegation of five representing a group interested in securing new and more modern quarters for Whittaker Memorial Hospital in Newport News, Va.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

Colonel Borland in his address declared: "All the people of Norfolk are today dedicating this hospital. We are placing it in good hands, and we will leave it in their hands—telling them to come to us of the city government when they need our assistance."

In his speech, the city manager emphasized the problem of financing such projects as the hospital, which was built with city and federal funds, and other needed improvements for both white and colored citizens, and asked for "patience and forbearance while they were being worked out."

"Norfolk is an old city that has been hit by pestilence and razed to the ground more than once and had to be rebuilt almost entirely. It has not, however, ever repudiated a dollar of its debts, and never will while I am city manager. It has pressing needs, and we are not unaware of those things needed by colored citizens. But we must go along as we can."

"Someone has written that to accomplish difficult things takes time and to accomplish impossible things takes a little longer. The point is that really nothing is impossible. But we must remember the heavily burdened taxpayers. Absolute cooperation and friendliness of all races in the solution of problems is required."

SUPPORT ASKED

"You have a friendly city administration. I am your friend. But I need your cooperation and support. The 'impossible' things need longer to work out than the difficult things. We must bear and forbear with each other in getting them realized."

The city manager cancelled all out-of-town engagements to be able to accept the invitation to be dedicatory speaker for the hospital. He strongly supported the movement to have the new building erected in the more desirable present location instead of its former location adjacent to a railroad track and in a more industrialized area on Rugby Street.

Hospital Head



ARCHDEACON BRAVID W. HARRIS, President Norfolk Community Hospital Board and chairman of its executive committee.

adjacent to a railroad track and in a more industrialized area on Rugby Street.

Other speakers were: P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide; Congressman Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of the second Virginia congressional district; Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, surgeon-in-chief of the hospital; and William J. Trent, Jr., adviser on Negro affairs for the Federal Works Agency of the PWA, which bore 45 percent of the hospital's cost.

OTHER SPEAKERS

The Rev. B. W. Harris, president of the hospital association, presided and gave the opening prayer. The Rev. R. H. Bowling pronounced the benediction. Music was furnished by the popular Excelsior Band, directed by Ben Jones. The band has offered its services for practically every public program sponsored by the hospital. Mr. Young, in his address on behalf of the citizens, said: "On this historic day it is proper that due

acknowledgment be given those who had major roles in the completion of this magnificent hospital."

He cited Archdeacon Harris for his able leadership as president and his associates on the hospital executive staff, board, and medical and nursing staffs, "who have labored shoulder to shoulder with him and conducted the affairs of the institution on such a high plane as to earn the confidence of the city and federal governments and the public in general."

He paid tribute to Colonel Borland for his generous support and continued interest in the progress of the hospital, and the members of City Council for their appropriations and sympathetic interest, "without which the new building could not have been erected."

PIONEERS CITED

The Public Works Administration was thanked for its support, not only in making an initial grant but a supplementary grant, and Mr. Trent was praised for his fine and in hastening the favorable action of the PWA.

"The spirits of two departed friends smile upon us today," Mr. Young recalled. "The late Dr. Wilbur Drake planted the acorn which has grown into this majestic oak. The late Major I. Walke Truxtun made possible the occupancy of the Rugby Street plant for the nominal rental of \$1.00 annually. He showed his deep concern until the day of his death, being in the thick of things, although behind the scenes, in the final skirmish over this location."

SYMBOL OF COOPERATION

In more general remarks, Mr. Young added: "This hospital is what its name implies—the child of the united strivings of the community—civic groups, individuals, clubs, churches, lodges, and government. It is a symbol of what a community can do through cooperation, people working together for the common good."

"No higher symbol is needed, of love, faith, goodwill, and tolerance, than this institution dedicated today to healing the sick and conserving the public health. Let this be a day of high resolve that this hospital shall be a guiding light for the solution of the problem of health, and for all our problems."

CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS

Congressman Darden expressed "a genuine interest in what can be a great institution."

"When half the world is engaged in a war of destruction it is significant that we gather to dedicate and consecrate an institution to a better and fuller life."

"There are great difficulties to be

solved. One of the most vital is that of the health of all citizens. There is work for all of us to do. To that end I pledge my best efforts."

"The future of Norfolk depends on the joint work of all its citizens. Its brighter future in health, naturally depends on the pooling by Tidewater of all its resources."

DR. WEBB'S REMARKS

Dr. Webb discussed the new facility in the light of the expanded opportunity it provided for treating the sick and giving better hospital experience to those in the medical and allied fields. He praised the administrative, nursing, and medical staffs for their efforts, lauded the roles of Dr. Drake and Major Truxtun, and called for greater care and competency in treatment of patients.

Poor surgery would not save a patient even in a fine hospital, he said, but fine surgery could save one in poor quarters. He also called for genuine community support.

"There are no friendly, denominational, or aristocratic diseases. We must not let anything blind us to human suffering, which is the thing we are pledged to relieve."

PWA ADVISER SPEAKS

"This hospital will make a great contribution," said Mr. Trent, PWA adviser on Negro affairs in the Federal Works Agency. "It stands as a splendid example of what can be accomplished through untiring efforts of all the people working together. The Public Works Administration is happy to have been of service in so splendid an undertaking."

Mr. Trent emphasized two of the functions of a hospital that have wide social implications. First, to "function as an institution for the preservation of health on the part of those who are apparently well, and for the prevention of serious illness." And, second, "the modern hospital must serve as an educational center for all members of the medical profession in the community."

On this latter score, he pointed out. "Progress is so swift in medical science that it is important that there be some agency in the community that will enable them to keep up."

PWA ASSISTANCE

With reference to the first function, Mr. Trent pointed out: "In this the hospital touches practically every phase of community life. Its task becomes easier as the level of living of the whole community is raised."

Of the more than four billion dollars spent by the PWA, he revealed, over 300 million dollars have been allocated to hospital construction. "PWA has provided over 33 percent of the total increase in hospital facilities since 1933," yet the disproportion in hospital facilities for Negroes and whites is still great.

While exact figures are not immediately available, it has been ascertain-

ed, he said, that PWA has provided at least 5,653 new beds for Negro patients in hospitals in 17 states.

Rev. Mr. Harris explained the absence of Mayor John A. Gurkin, listed as a speaker, as due to absence from the city, and acknowledged the presence of Councilmen Page and Reid.

Councilman Roberts recently had death in his family and Councilman Wood could not be present, he said, but "we know of their interest and are grateful for it."

He also expressed thanks to the architect for the building, B. F. Mitchell. To the public and his associates at the hospital he expressed warm gratitude, citing Secretary W. T. Mason, Vice-President Thomas W. Young, Treasurer S. H. Bell, Superintendent Thelma Gibson, R. N., Miss Buena Kelley, women's auxiliary president. The Excelsior Band was thanked for its assistance.

In closing the exercises he explained the need and reasons for fuller public support through contributions and memberships in the hospital association.

Relief

12-16-39
PETERSBURG, Va.— Sensational charges that attendants at the Central State Hospital are required to work from 356 to 384 hours per month at the rate of ten cents an hour, that patients often sleep on mattresses made of peanut vines spread on the floor, and that attendants who are injured while on duty receive no compensation during disability, were made recently before the State Hospital Board.

The allegations were made on Friday, December 1, at a hearing called at the instigation of three well known Petersburg citizens, and following an investigation conducted by them. Included in the delegation who made strong pleas for better conditions for both employees and patients, were Charles Griffin, local real estate owner and business man; the Rev. Thomas A. Robinson, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, and Royal L. Hurtt, reporter and social worker.

The appearance before the board was the climax to the efforts of Mr. Griffin who, believing that the conditions of both attendants and patients should be relieved, became an employee of Central State Hospital in order to obtain first-hand information and report his findings to the proper officials.

Mr. Griffin had his data compiled and a complaint sent to the office of Dr. H. C. Henry, superintendent of the institution. This complaint was ignored, it was charged.

Not to be discouraged, Mr. Griffin then sent copies of his report

to the President of the United States, the Governor of Virginia and the home office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The governor ordered the appointment of a committee to make an investigation and instructed that it be advised to notify Mr. Griffin as to the time of the investigation so that he might meet with it. This committee made an investigation without notifying Mr. Griffin.

10 CENTS PER HOUR

Highlights of Mr. Griffin's allegations were that:

Attendants worked from 356 to 384 hours per month for an average of 10 cents per hour; patients often slept on mattresses made of peanut vines which were spread on the floors at night and rolled in dirty sheets and stored away by day; food fed to patients was frequently unsanitary and improperly prepared. Other charges made by Mr. Griffin were to the effect that dishes were grimy; attendants injured while working received no compensation during disability, and frequently were forced to work while needing rest and medical attention because of their wages paid; when employees complained about unfavorable conditions they were told, "If you don't like it, you know what you can do." Chairman Goode said it was impossible to spend more money at Central State Hospital because the ment fund, pointing out that it was impossible for employees to provide for old age from the wages paid, and that long hours and the circumstances under which they worked were so strenuous that their years of usefulness were reduced.

Mr. Hurtt, who said that his information was obtained through assisting scores of employees in filling out questionnaires sent out by the Governor's office, argued that the wages were a mere pittance, and asserted it was a reflection on the Commonwealth of Virginia that it worked its citizens so long, for so little.

He said further that the services required of many of the employees were too varied to develop the highest degree of efficiency. For example, he pointed to the case of one employee who was a blacksmith, but also bathed and shaved the patients; another, who cut up meat and also shaved patients.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD QUESTIONED

State Senator Morton G. Goode who represents Petersburg and Dinwiddie County, in which Central State Hospital is located, is chairman of the State Hospital Board and presided over the meeting.

In his opening remarks Senator Goode said that while it was not a pleasure to hear delegations voicing complaints the board was nevertheless, willing to hear them.

He announced that the Governor had requested that a committee be appointed to investigate the conditions at the hospital and that the board be called to hear Mr. Griffin's charges.

The chairman did not say what the findings of the committee were, nor did any member deny that the allegations were not true. He stated, however that although the Negro population of Virginia was only 27 per cent, the expenditure for its insane hospitals was 30 per cent.

In reply to the question as to why attendants are paid a smaller amount than their contracts specify, he said that the contract figure represented the maximum, but salary began at the minimum. Answering a complaint of Mr. Griffin that employees injured in the service of the hospital received nothing while disabled, the chairman said that the state provided the remedy. He said the State was working on a plan to retire employees with long service records.

Mr. Hurtt asked didn't the fact that patients were sometimes drowned or found mangled on the railroad track suggest the need of more attendants. He was advised that it did not, but merely emphasized that it was impossible to watch every patient every moment. Chairman Goode said it was impossible to spend more money at Central State Hospital because the legislature did not appropriate more, but being questioned by Mr. Griffin, admitted that an amount was appropriated for both colored and white hospitals, and the board decided how much should be spent on Central State.

The entire cost of presenting his case before the State Hospital Board was borne by Mr. Griffin and some benefit has already been derived.

W. J. Trent, Jr.
Of WPA Office
Main Speaker

Open House Week
To Follow
Dedication

The new, modern, fireproof Norfolk Community Hospital is a reality. Aged and inadequate, the frame plant on Rugby Street is finally a relic of the past. In a few days it will be razed to make way for a

new ball park.

The difficult and tedious task of moving patients and equipment began Thursday of this week, and the new institution was actually in operation while hospital services yet were being rendered in the old building. But the period of transition was brief, so carefully had it been planned by hospital officials.

A full week's operation is expected to put the plant and staff in perfect condition for "open-house week" which will follow formal dedication on Sunday afternoon, December 17. W. T. Mason, secretary-treasurer manager, who supervised the moving, told the Journal and Guide Thursday morning that no difficulties were anticipated in putting the new plant in operation.

Erected at a cost of \$93,550 by the city of Norfolk, with the aid of a 45 per cent grant from PWA, the brick structure on the northeast corner of the Memorial Park golf course just about doubles the capacity of the Rugby Street building which accommodated 28 beds only when over-taxed. Now its normal capacity is 53 beds.